REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,214.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*			
In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.			
In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

Nine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable the special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Templeton, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 1st Jul Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Oriental is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 40 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Saturday, the 26th inst., will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 1st June, 1875. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S.S. ASIA, 1,700 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th June 1875, at 6 P.M.

	June 1875.		June 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	10	Leaves Madras	25
„ Carwar	12	„ Mangalapatam	26
„ Honáwar	13	„ Cocanada	27
„ Alleppey	16	„ Vizagapatam	28
„ Tuticorin	17	„ Bimlipatam	29
„ Colombo	19	„ Gopalpore	29
„ Negapatam	22	„ False Point	30
„ Pondicherry	24	Arrives CALCUTTA	July 2

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Aichem, Padang and Manilla Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Sailer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

	June 1875.		June 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	9	Leaves BUSREH	28
„ Kurrachee	13	„ Mohomerah	28
„ Gwadur	15	„ Fao	29
„ Jask	17	„ Bushire	30
„ Bunder Abbas	19		July 1875.
„ Linga	20	„ Bahrein	1
„ Bushire	22	„ Linga	4
„ Fao	25	„ Bunder Abbas	6
„ Mohomerah	26	„ Muscat	8
Arrive BUSREH	27	„ Kurrachee	13
		Arrive BOMBAY	16

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th June 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Sailer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	28	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	With food.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodations; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY 10TH JUNE.

THE powerful steamer TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P. nominal, will be despatched positively on the 10th proximo for LIVERPOOL.

The steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and has very superior accommodation for Fifty First-class Passengers.

Fare to Liverpool	Rs. 500
Do Suez	„ 350

The Trinacria will be followed by the Europa and other steamers at regular intervals.

For passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 31st May 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Pulsanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 5 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	June.
CHINA	G. Brooks	2010	400	11th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gilson	2723	450	18th—Southampton.
THERAN	A. H. Johnson	2338	400	25th—Suez, &c.
				July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	600	2nd—Southampton.
K S GAB	G. J. Rabot	2909	450	9th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3479	500	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DUCCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	601	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th June 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 14th June 1875, at 5 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SUNDA, (1,082 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain J. C. Barat, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is to be lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 11th June 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st May 1875.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT THE 20TH INSTANT.

THE fine Steamer COROMANDEL, 1,079 Tons, John D. Mary, Commander, will be despatched as above.

This Steamer is favorably known in the East India Trade, for which she was specially designed, having her Cabins and Saloon on Upper Deck.

PASSAGE MONEY..... Rs. 300,

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
OR
MACKINLAY, SIMPSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT THE 25TH JUNE.

THE Fine S. S. GUY MANNERING, 2,8 2 Tons Gross, Captain Charles Mayn, will be despatched as above. She has very superior First and Second Class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE are as follows:—

1st CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	.....	£50
2nd Do.	ditto	..... £30
1st CLASS TO SUEZ	.....	£20

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

KING, KING & Co., Passenger Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 5 o'clock P.M., on the premises, the following landed Property, by order of Messrs. Gordhandass Moorhouse, Dividend Purshotumdass and chiaram Ambaram, the executors of the Estate of the late Mussmohundass Gordhandass deceased the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Rookhiabai wife of Haj - Allana bin Issack and the daughter of Essa Bodung the Mortgagor:

All that piece or parcel of Land or Government Ground together with the messuage, tenement, or building consisting of four compartments standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the north side of Dondria or Tank Street in the suburbs of Girgaum, registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 472, 473 and 474 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment and r No. 91, containing by admeasurement 164 square yards and six ninth of another square yard be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say:—on the east by a gulley or sweeper's passage on the west by the property of arsetal widow and her Son Mahomed bin Soomar, on the north by a sweeper's passage and on the south by the said Donderia or Tank street and which said hereditaments and premises formerly were and now are in the occupancy of Arab Ismail Abdool Latt Nathoo and others

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co

Bombay, 5th June 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

Sets of New Canpoor-made double and single Hat ses.

Few Dozen Bottles of Aniseite, Champagne and Beer.

At 1 P.M.

1 Good Service-b'e White Arab Horse.

A Chesnut riding aged 4 years.

A Cheanut Arabian Colt, might carry up to 16 stone.

A Canoe-shaped Phaeton for a single Horse.

AUCTION SALE of Lost and unclaimed goods, &c., at Boree Bunder Station.

On THURSDAY the 10th instant at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place a quantity of lost and unclaimed goods, &c., &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th June 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO

SALE OF THE WRECKED PATAMAREE NILCONPURSAD.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, at 3 P.M., on account of the concerned.

Wrecked of the Patamaree Nil-conpursad, Tindal Ameer Syrang, from Rajapoor, and now lying near Government Dockyard.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th June 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Apollo Street, No. 13.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Shirtings, T Cloths, Gunnies, Doria, Gauze, &c.

Miscellaneous articles consisting of Bohemian glass gilt flower vases, lamps, clocks with globes, marble coloured fish, marble pictures, paper weights, grapes, electric machines, card de visites, table ornaments, plated tea sets, ice pitcher, argand lamp, Florida water, orange bitter, Amontillado sherry, claret, syrup liquor, quarter casks of sherry, large size oil fl or carpet 24 by 60 and 24 by 40, boxes teas, bird's cage, Remnant's pieces of coloured woolen cloths, alpaca, flannel, silk cloth, &c.

Blackwood carved furniture, comprising of circular, canap, dressing and washhand tables, camphor wood chest of drawers, ladies' writing tables, toilet glasses, chiffoniers, arm and without arm chairs, coir and China matting, copper cooking pots, and lots of wooden window frames and venetian shutter, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Very Elegant French-polished and Carved Household Furniture, Glass and Crockery wares, Plated Articles, a Firstrate Fleartone Mahogany Slate Miniature Billiard Table, &c., at the Bungalow opposite the Tarwaddy, Malabar Hill, (near the Gibb's Road.)

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 1 P.M., Messrs. DIN HAW HORMUSJEE and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at the abovenamed place the valuable French-polishe and carved furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman, comprising glassware, decanters, jugs, rich dinner, dessert and tea sets, plated candlesticks, hotwater curry dishes, salvers, cruet and egg frames, a set of spoons and fork, knives, &c., and the carved and French polished furniture consisting of circular, dining, pier, card and sofa tables, c nversation half-backed and cheopatra couches, Lady's cabinet writing table, drawing room easy and folding chairs, whatnots, bookstands, teapoys, halstand, sideboard, screens, chiff-niers, rich engravings in rosewood fr mes, vazes, figures and ornaments, an American clock, English and Persian carpets, plated and bronze hanging argand lamps, a large musical box playing 24 airs with 3 spare barrels, a first rate Thurston's slate miniature billiard table with balls, cues, &c, English painted iron four post bedstead with mattress and curtain, coupolete, dressing and wash-hand tables, mahogany cheval and toilette glasses, washhand stands, mahogany and rosewood bureau, chest of drawers, two elegantly made glass door book cases, writing table, pigeon hole, English watercloset, bathing tubs, and other miscellaneous articles, &c.

Catalogues of full details will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th June 1875.

COOLING, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING
are the effects of
ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

On the face and skin of all exposed to the scorching sun, and suffering from prickly heat, sunburn, freckles, and cutaneous eruptions for which it is a complete cure.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, eradicates scurf and dandriff, strengthens weak hair and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO

Whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which color neither washing or perspiration will remove. Great care must be taken to ask for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in red ink on the wrapper of each. no others being genuine. Sold by all chemists, perfumers, druggists, and at all bazaars throughout India.

Bombay: Wholesale and Retail Agents—TREACHER & Co. Limited, Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

Specimens may be consulted the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will despatch the S. S. MALACCA, 694 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander H. J. Gee, R. N. R., as an Extra Steamer to Calcutta, on FRIDAY, the 11th June 1875, at 4 P.M. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th June 1875.

THE MONSOON IS COMING
OH DEAR! OH DEAR!!
IN A VERY SHORT TIME WILL BE
HERE! HERE!! HERE!!!
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
D'ARCY READ
ON
SATURDAY, 5TH JUNE, 1875.
THE GHOST'S LAST SCREECH.
FAMILY NIGHT.
REDUCED PRICES.
PRIZES! PRIZES!! PRIZES!!!

Tickets at Messrs. S. Rose & Co.
NOW OR NEVER.

WANTED, a CAPTAIN for the new Iron Ship BARGANY, bound for Liverpool, and ready to sail immediately. Apply with Certificates to Captain BREBNER, I. N., Shipping Office.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto EXISTING between RAPHAEL RITTER and J. A. R. MOLKENTELLER under the NAME of RITTER, MOLKENTELLER and Co., CEASED and determined on the 31st May last.

RITTER, MOLKENTELLER & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1874.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the BUSINESS will be CONTINUED by the Undersigned at the present premises in Rampart Row.

R. RITTER.

4th June, 1874.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation).

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIAN READY RECKONER, Rs. 1-12; by Post, Rs. 2. Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona, or the compiler, ALEX. MOORHOUSE, B. B. & C. I. R.

WANTED, a CERTIFICATED CHIEF MATE for Barque OTTERCAPS. Wages £7. Apply to SHIPPING MASTER at once.

FOR SALE.—A Pucka-built BUNGALOW, the property of Mr. W. M. SALMON, C.S., at SAGURGHUR HILLS, in the Colaba Estate. For particulars apply to

2nd June, 1875. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

NOTICES.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDED at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.P. BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 301, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address)

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances

SHACKLETON & Co.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.
Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

MR. STREETER,
(LATE OF CONDUIT STREET,)
DIAMOND MERCHANT, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND WATCHMAKER,

Has REMOVED to those well-known and extensive Jewellery Premises,

18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

The attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India is invited to MR. STREETER'S extensive Stock on 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES, and CLOCKS, the machine made, but sold at prices far more than usually asked for inferior hand made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large variety of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

SPECIALITIES.
18-CARAT GOLD AND GEM JEWELLERY.
DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.
For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.
ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents.

The Times says, "Respecting the untrustworthy character of the metal employed generally by English Jewellers, Mr. Streeter marks upon his goods the quality of the gold supplied by him, which is a true guarantee."

MR. STREETER,
18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROAD, LONDON.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.

Sold by Dealers all throughout the World.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

HORNBY ROW.

RESIDENCES in Hornby Row. Rent Rs. 350, 300, 125, 110, 90, 75 and 60. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

RESIDENCES TO BE LET in Meadow Street for Rs. 50, 28, 20 and 18. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

NOTICES.

THE CULLUI COMPANY, LIMITED.
REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.
(THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT.)

Capital Rs. 2,50,000, in 5,000 Shares, of Rs. 50 each, with power to increase.

Rupees 10 per Share Payable on Application.
Rupees 40 per Share Payable on Formation of the Company and Allotment of Shares.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

T. J. FERGUSON, Esq., of Messrs. Hinde & Co., Calicut.
A. S. MASSEY, Esq., C. E., Calicut.
D. MANOCKJEE, Esq., Merchant, Calicut.
CULLIANJEE SOONDERJEE, Esq., Merchant, Calicut.
A. MACKENZIE, Esq., of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras.

REGISTERED OFFICE AT CULLUI, CALICUT.

AGENTS.

In Bombay ..... Messrs. Forbes & Co.
In Madras ..... Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
In Calicut ..... Messrs. Hinde & Co.

To whom Applications for Shares may be addressed.

BANKERS.

Calicut ..... The Bank of Madras.
Madras ..... Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Prichard and Barclay, Madras.

SECRETARIES.

Messrs. Hinde & Co., Calicut.

MANAGER AND ENGINEER.

A. S. MASSEY, Esq., C. E.

THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purchase, and further development, of the Culloi Works, situated at the mouth of the Culloi River, Calicut, (one of the largest Timber Depots in Western India). Owing to changes in the constitution of the Firm of Messrs. Hinde & Co. who opened the Works, it has been resolved to form them into a Company with Limited liability.

The operations conducted at the Culloi Works are :—

Manufacture of Cocoanut Oil.
Do. Patent Manures for Coffee Estates.
Do. Coir Fibre and Yarn.

Purchase of Teak and other Timbers, and the preparation of same for the local, or export, markets.

Manufacture, and also import and sale, of Tools and general machinery required for Coffee Estates, and generally such work in Metals or Wood as is produced by Engineering Establishments for Public Works Department, Contractors, Plant, &c., &c.

Calicut is admirably situated for all these operations. The raw material is obtainable cheap and in abundance, and communication with export markets is easy. The local demand is also large.

The Profit and Loss Account of the year ending 30th June 1874, showed a profit of 14 per cent. on block outlay, or about 12 per cent, nett after allowing for interest on working capital. This result must be considerably improved upon in future years, as many of the recent improvements and extensions to the Works had not come into full operation and effect in the period above referred to. The formation of a Company will also provide a larger working capital for the business than it has been possible hitherto to allow, and will permit of an extension of operations, already proved to be highly remunerative, but which for want of Funds have only been conducted hitherto on a comparatively small scale.

As the Works are in full operation, the Company, if formed, will enter at once into the profits of a current business with large orders in course of execution.

The Books, &c., of the Works can be most conveniently closed on the 30th June, and it is proposed that in the event of the necessary capital being subscribed, the Company should commence operations and take over the Works from the 1st July next.

Prospectuses giving full particulars of the Company's Work, Buildings, Machinery, &c., can be obtained on application to any of the Agents named above.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that TWO CALLS of Rs 25 each per Share have been made by the Directors payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on the 22nd January and 2nd April next respectively.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th November 1875.

THE MAZAGON COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of June 1875, at 3½ P.M., to pass the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION:—

That Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., be and he is hereby APPOINTED AGENT of the company in place of Messrs. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy and Co., the present Agents of the Company, who have in pursuance of the power conferred by Clause IV. of the Memorandum of Association of the Company, alienated and assigned to him their appointment and the commission and emoluments derived therefrom, or attached thereto, and that the said Nursey Kessowjee hold such appointment upon the like terms and conditions as are contained in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company in favor of the said Firm of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy and Co., and so that the said Memorandum and Articles of Association be read and construed in all respects as if the name of the said Nursey Kessowjee were inserted therein in the place and stead of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Esquire, and other the person or persons forming the said Firm of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy and Co.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ધરમશી પુજાભાઈ કુાં.
i. e. DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY & Co.,
Bombay, 28th May 1875. Agents.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of June 1875, at 3½ P.M., to pass the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION:—

That Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., be and he is hereby APPOINTED AGENT of the company in place of Messrs. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy and Co., the present Agents of the Company, who have in pursuance of the power conferred by Clause IV. of the Memorandum of Association of the Company, alienated and assigned to him their appointment and the commission and emoluments derived therefrom, or attached thereto, and that the said Nursey Kessowjee hold such appointment upon the like terms and conditions as are contained in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company in favor of the said Firm of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy and Co., and so that the said Memorandum and Articles of Association be read and construed in all respects as if the name of the said Nursey Kessowjee were inserted therein in the place and stead of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Esquire, and other the person or persons forming the said Firm of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy and Co.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ધરમશી પુજાભાઈ કુાં.
i. e. DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY & Co.,
Bombay, 28th May 1875. Agents.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAIST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH *Screw Tops*. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
23 APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PARCELS, CASES, &c., SENT TO ENGLAND, LAND and elsewhere for Re 1 and upwards according to size, for delivery at address free of all charges.

HOME and OTHER REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable rates of Exchange.

PASSAGES by Steamers and Ships secured.

PASSPORTS, SOVEREIGNS, and other REQUISITES for Travellers procured.

GOODS, STORES, WINES, &c., SUPPLIED from Stocks here or from England.

PERSONAL, FINANCIAL, and GENERAL AGENCY business conducted.

Every information will be given on application, either personally or by letter.

NEW PLAN
BY THE
ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

For the SAFE Assurance of European and Native Lives in India at ENGLISH RATES, with 80 per cent. Invested Solely for Policy Holders.

The difference of Premium between this and all the other Life Assurance Companies in India is from 19 per cent. [the Lowest] to 103 per cent. [the Highest] in Favour of the "Oriental" Rates, This speaks for itself!

From no other

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 4TH JUNE, 1875.

The depression in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday was very marked, Reuter's report giving the tone dull, Surats weak; sales for the day 10,000 bales. Private telegrams were even more discouraging, Surats to arrive being reported almost unsaleable and a fall 1-16d. per lb lower all round. This morning's market opened dull: probable sales 8,000 bales.

From New York yesterday there was nothing of a special character, the receipts being 2,000 bales against 3,000, and the exports 8,000 against 1,000 bales last year. Both spot Cotton and futures were unchanged.

In the London General Produce Markets there was no alteration.

Reuter's weekly metal quotations are also the same. Rupee Paper is lower: Fours and Fours and a half by ½, and Fives and a half by ½ per cent.

The weekly return of the Bank at first sight has an unfavourable appearance, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having declined from 40⅞ to 36 per cent., the Reserve showing a decrease of £125,000, Discounts an increase of £2,937,500, Bullion an increase of £312,500. The large increase in Discounts, however, is probably only of a temporary character, owing to the usual renewals on the 4th of the month, and from 6 months' sight bills being still discountable at 3½ to 4 per cent., it is evident the position is not regarded with any degree of apprehension.

Perhaps the most important item in yesterday's telegram was the decline of 1d. per oz. quoted in Bar Silver, the quotation now being 55½d. per oz. A slight decline would have created little surprise, but a fall of this extent was unexpected, and has naturally given rise to a feeling of great uncertainty respecting Sterling Exchange. At 55½d. the rupee would lay down here at about 1s. 9¾d, and low as this level is, if any confidence existed that we had seen the worst, the position would not be so unfavorable, but there is no certainty that anything like a permanent level has yet been reached, on the contrary, if, as seems really the case, the production of the metal now materially exceeds the demand it is as likely as not, that even a greater fall than we have yet seen, has still to take place, as the value will only cease to decline when production absolutely becomes unremunerative.

The feeling in Exchange to-day has been more to avoid business than otherwise. On the one hand sellers seem to expect a further decline, whilst the Banks are equally indisposed to commit themselves to transactions of any amount at the low rates ruling. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9d. 7-16	per rupee.
Do 6 months' sight	1s. 9 7-8	"
Credits 3 do	1s. 9d. 7-8	"
Documents 3 do	1s. 9d. 15-16	"

On Calcutta we have not heard of any transactions. GOVERNMENT PAPER is nominally firmer, but in the absence of actual business, it is difficult to give exact quotations.

The SHARE MARKET is steady but wanting in animation, and very few alterations in value have taken place, National Bank have advanced Rs. 4, Apollo Press Rs. 200, and Swadeshi Press Rs. 10 per share. Spinning and Weaving scrip is unchanged. Bombay Burma Trading shares have declined again to Rs. 1,650 per share.

In COTTON the transactions to-day have been most limited. The dull accounts from home have kept buyers out of the market again, but dealers are slow to give way in price, except for occasional lots which they do not wish to put into godown. Receipts continue very heavy, the quantity yesterday being 8,717 bales, making 68,343 for the week, and making the total for the season about 6,000 bales ahead of last year.

FREIGHTS continue very active. For steamers £2-10 has been freely paid and for Iron sailing ships £ 2-12 6. The only three Wooden ships on the berth are holding for £2-2-6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS have not altered, the market apparently having assumed a state of permanent depression. The decline in Exchange makes a serious difference in the cost to importers, but they are unable to establish a proportionate improvement in prices.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.		Cash Rates p Share.
	Rs.	p. s.			
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
12,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	8p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	732½
5,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
20,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	12½ prem
40,000	400	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	163
40 000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	112
60,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	100

PRESS COMPANIES.

187	5,000	2,350	200p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,300 xd
200	2,000	1,000	50 do	Albert Co, Kurrachee	715
155	50	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co	6-0
250	1,000	200	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,10
158	1,000	1,000	2 0p	Apollo Press Co	1,000
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	975
155	500	all	60p.c.	Bezar Company (New)	570
305	1,000	all	300p.c.	Bombay Press Co	1,300
200	500	all	50p.c.	Do New	300
1,4 0	250	all	24 p.ct.	Broach Cotton Co	140
1,0 0	500	all	50p.c.	Carwar Company	551
123	250	all	12½ p.ct.	Central Press Co	130
5,5	1,500	all	175p.c.	Colaba Press Co	3,800
500	30	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co	2?0
252	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,125
1,5	5,500	all	250	Fort Press Co	2,000
200	2,000	1,0	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1 0
3 0	5 0	all	150 p.c.	French Press Co	400
118	...	1,40	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	400
312	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co	449
1,0 0	2,000	500	100 p.c.	Good Proschkau and Co. J.	1,200
12	...	1,50	250 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press	1,10
90	50	all	100 p.c.	Samson Press Co	570
30	75	75	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	555
10	1,000	750	...	Scindeasad Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	800
1,0 0	1,000	all	12 p.c.	Vic. Col. Gin & Press Co	1,000
480	1,000	...	100p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co	960

Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,25	all	100 p.c.	Alexandria Spinning	1,325
500	5,500	all	200 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	2,875
200	2,000	5 0	...	Shownuggur M. & P. Co	1,700
200	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,100
100	150	all	100	Broach Mills	175
200	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	800
2,0 0	2,000	all	100p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,230
1,50	1,25	all	100p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,005
1,25	1,000	all	100p.c.	Great Eastern	1,115
70	1,000	all	60p.c.	Hindustan S. & W. Co	1,025
7?0	1,000	all	150p.c.	Jeevraj Balloo Mills	1,110
...	...	800	...	Khandelah Spinning	1,140
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madhavji Spinning	975
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	925
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,115
1,000	1,000	all	12½ p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,120
4,000	625	all	50p.c.	Oriental	675
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,050
300	1,000	375	50 p.c.	Do. Do. 1/4 share	276½

Per share for the half year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	6 p.c.	Colaba Land Co	1,325
7,500	150	all	...	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld.	117
1,750	1,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land	700
6,000	1,400	all	150 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	135

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	7½ 8	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	296
...	£20	3 1-16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	198
...	£ 7	6 7-8	do.	Ditto	72
...	£ 5	3 17-32	do.	Ditto	32
...	£1	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,150
...	£1	0 0 15	do.	Do. New £18 Shares	220

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 29th May 1875.

Open, 1,278½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	82,833	0	0
Merchandise	3,15,528	0	0
Electric Telegraph	776	0	0
Receipts from Animal Hours	607	8	0
Total Rs.	3,99,744	8	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,178½ miles ... Total Rs.	4,64,367	11	3
Decrease Rs.	64,723	3	3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE HARALD, 653 tons, Captain W. Smith, will sail to-day in ballast for Madras.

THE SHIP REPORTER, 1,350 tons, Captain H. M. Spring, will sail to-day for Hull, with a cargo of 34,745½ qrs. linseed.

THE SHIP SANDRINGHAM, 1,166 tons, Captain G. Boyd, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 7,078 bales cotton, 391½ cwts. coir yarn.

THE S. S. MULA, 545 tons Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Bhownuggur (June 3rd), with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE S. S. OCEUS, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and sixty-three deck passengers.

THE A. H. LLOYDS CO.'S S.S. ARETUSA, 960 tons, Captain P. Feighani, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c. via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. Jannie, and six deck passengers.

THE SHIP ROYAL SOVEREIGN, 1,388 tons, Captain E. W. Neilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (January 8th), with a cargo of 1,102 tons coals and 4,559 tire bars. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. PUNJAUB, 840 tons, Captain G. G. STEVENSON, arrived in harbour yesterday from K. Coast and Kurrachee (May 31st), with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Lieut. Penton, and twenty-seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. EUPHRATES, 500 tons, Captain T. Neilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from P. Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Lieut. Worge, Mr. Foxton, Mr. Thomas and two servants, Mrs. Hutchison, two children, and three servants, and forty deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Euphrates (s)	Neiler	Bussorah, May 19.
	Punjaub (s)	Stevenson	Kurrachee, May 31.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Carwar, June 2.
	Mula (s)	Doert	Bhownuggur, June 3.
	Royal Sovereign	Neilson	Liverpool, Jan 8.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Arethusa (s)	Feighani	Trieste &c.
	Rekbara (s)	Anderson	Southampton.
	Almora (s)	Dickinson	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Reporter, Spring, to Hull.
Ship Sandringham, Boyd, to Liverpool.
Barque Harald, Smith, to Madras.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Euphrates, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Minnie Carvill, to Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS—JUNE 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Guy Mannering s, 600 bundles iron hoops, S S Narrelwalla.
Macedonia s, 15 cases rum, D Cawasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Coromandel s, 25 cases champagne & 10 cases hock, Bolton & Co; 16 boxes gunpowder, Rogers & Co; 6 cases thread, A S Adom; 30 cases beer, Aldridge Salmon & Co; 5 cases cochineal, T Soonderdass.

FROM GENOA.

Batavia s, 200 cases brandy, S C Comrigur.

FROM TRIESTE.

Arethusa s, 70 cases beer, Ritchie Steuart & Co; 6 barrels beer, L C Pinto.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Blair Atholl, 309 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 55 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 160 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
City of Richmond, 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 205 bales cotton, L Khimjee & Co.
Dreadnought, 477 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 100 bales cotton, G Cullianjee; 50 bales cotton, D Pursotum; 100 bales cotton, The L. & A. Co; 109 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 45 bales cotton, J Furootam; 225 bales cotton, V Nursedass & Co; 200 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co; 250 cwts linseed, V Ebrahim & Co; 150 cwts coir yarn, R Ameerchand.
Asiatic grove, 160 cwts myrabellams, R Manuckchund; 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 25 bales cotton, J Voria; 125 bales cotton, V Nursedass & Co; 195 bales cotton Greaves Cotton & Co; 300 bales cotton, Latham & Co; 89 bales cotton, M Nusserwanjee & Co.
Gatineau, 117 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co.
Louisa Fletcher, 10 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 100 bales cotton, C Pitamber.
Cameria, 50 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 15 bales cotton, Stearns Hebert & Co.
Blenheim s, 170 cwts coir yarn, K Dhurumsey; 100 bales cotton, R Rugnath; 70 bales cotton, M Medichund; 44 bales cotton, B Gopaljee; 100 bales cotton, D Ruttonsey; 275 bales cotton, Goddum & Co; 48 bales cotton, V Jevraz; 50 bales cotton, C Khetsee; 122 bales cotton, D D Ghandy & Co; 70 bales wool, D Damjee; 100 bales cotton, V Morarjee; 57 bales cotton, K Coastoorchund; 135 bales cotton, H Cooperchund; 65 bales cotton, J Dayall; 50 bales wool, S Tyebjee & Co.
Atalanta s, 50 bales cotton, C Ludha; 76 bales cotton, H Chimoorsey; 57 bales cotton, K Khetsee; 55 bales cotton, M Moteechund; 250 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 125 bales cotton, J Dessee, Jeejee; 55 bales cotton, T Gopaldsaa; 200 bales cotton, V Luckmon; 45 bales cotton, J Dayall; 50 bales wool, H Gangjee.
Trimacria s, 110½ cwts coir yarn, M Jetta & Co; 400 cwts wheat, Steuart Hobart & Co; 105 bales cotton, B Shamjee & Co; 100 bales cotton, G Cullianjee; 50 bales cotton, D Pursotum; 9 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co; 57 bales cotton, J Premjee; 100 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 165 bales cotton, R Toolsee; 100 bales wool, D Govindjee; 50 bales wool, L Govindjee; 5 bales cotton, J Voria.
Gay Mannering s, 300 cwts linseed, C Pitamber; 150 bales cotton, B Bhaojee; 50 bales cotton, H Ganjee; 65 bales cotton, S Mittra; 71 bales wool, Finlay Scott & Co; 130 bales cotton, M Nusserwanjee & Co; 115 bales cotton, J Balloo; 100 bales cotton, N S Maji.
Caromandel s, 97½ cwts coir yarn, M Jaitha & Co; 59 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co; 100 bales cotton, B Viram.

FOR LONDON.

Woodburn s, 100 bales cotton, J Voria; 1 bale cotton, H Sobagchund; 150 bags pepper, M Jetta & Co; 31 cases cibanum, L Chuttoo; 1093 cwts rapeseed & 42 cwts riger seed, Ralli Brothers; 19 bales hides, A Ahumed; 17 bales hides & skins, K Peerbhoy; 7 cases fishmaws, L J Badlebuy; 5 bales skins, H M Raja; 11 chests cardamoms, D B Khan & Co; cwts gum, D Dossa; 350 cwts hemp, S Soonderjee.
Bokhara s, 105 boxes tea, P and O Co, 246 pieces E teeth, T Veerjee, 340 pieces E teeth, S Fruttabhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Harold Hasiger s, 1,950 cwts. rapeseed, Wallace & Co;

FROM MARSEILLES.

West Stanley s, 11 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co, 270 cwts gingelyseed, Ralli Brothers, 50 bales cotton A Kunkler & Co.

FOR HULL.

Trevanion, 900 cwts linseed, H Nurese & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Chiusa s, 110 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Chiusa s, 90 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 3.

Deane, Lieut Col, Bombay 1/19th Regt, on duty, from Mahableshwar.
Gildea, Lieut, Bengal 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from Monghir.
Burne, Major, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, to join, from Mhow.
Hervey, Captain, 2nd in command 22nd Regt N I, to join, from Mhow.
Price, Surg, Madras 10th Regt N I, on leave, from Madras.
Montgomery, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Queens, on leave, from Poona.
Gerard, Lieut, Bengal C I Horse, on leave, from Mooltan.
Moyle, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Rajkote.

JUNE 4.

Fenton, Lieut, Bombay 11th Regt N I, on duty, from Mhow.
Sawyer, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 29.

Mulkere, Conductor, Bombay Barrack Dept, on sick leave, to New Zealand.

JUNE 3.

Moyle, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Assseghur.

JUNE 4.

Turton, Lieut Col, Madras H Cavalry, on leave, to Matheran.
Deane, Lieut Col Bombay 1/19th Foot, on duty, to England.
Gildea, Lieut, Bengal 72nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.
Burne, Major, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, to join, to Baroda.
Price, Surg, Madras 10th Regt, N I, on leave, to Eng and.
Montgomery, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Queens, on leave, to England.
Sawyer, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Gerard, Lieut, Bengal C I Horse, on leave, to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 1.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence for on their stations:—
Capt J M Smith, Special Asst to the Agent to the Govr of Fort St George in Ganjam, privilege leave for three months, from or after the 1st June 1875.
Capt W H Hoskins, Supt of Police, Kistna Dist, subsidiary leave from 16th Feb to 4th March 1875, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.
The GOVR in Council has been pleased to make the following appointment:—
Mr A J Stuart to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of South Malabar during the absence of Mr G R Sharpe on leave or until further orders.
The unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to Capt G F Tilbard, in the *Fort St George Gazette* of the 23rd Feb. last page 337 is cancelled from the 9th April 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E C Bowyer Smyth, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Chingleput Dist furlough for twelve months under Rule 11 (a) Chapter III, of the Civil Leave Code.
Mr L W Poynter, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, having reported his return to duty, is posted to the Madura Dist.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr William Logan to act as Colr and Mag of Malabar during the employment of Mr Grieve on other duty, or until further orders.
Mr David Buick to act as Sub-Colr and Joint Mag of Malabar during the employment of Mr Logan on other duty, or until further orders.
Mr T Vesid Hardinge to act as Sub-Colr and Joint Mag of Nellore during the employment of Mr J R Daniel on other duty, or until further orders.
Mr H T Ross to act as Head Asst to the Colr and Mag of Bellary during the absence of Mr J A Davies on leave, or until further orders.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sections 32 of Act V... of 1871, the GOVR in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned Officers of Police to institute prosecutions under the said Act for offences committed in their respective Districts:—
Capt H W Hair, Actg Supdt of Police, Nellore.
Mr J H Sullivan, Actg Asst Supdt of Police, Malabar.
Mr L Arbuthnott, Actg Asst Supdt of Police, Nellore.
Mr E Hope, Actg Asst Supdt of Police, Cuddapah.
Mr T T Millet, Actg Asst Supdt of Police, Tanjore.
Mr R K Puckle, Actg Third Member of the Board of Revenue, assumed his seat on the forenoon of the 10th inst.
Mr A Mactiergor, Actg Secy to Govt, Revenue Dept, assumed charge of th office on the forenoon of this date. The unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted him in the *Gazette* of the 9th April is cancelled.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd J McKee, Actg Chaplain of Mercara, having reported his return to that station on the 21st inst, the unexpired portion of the two months' privilege leave granted him in the *Gazette* of the 11th instant is cancelled at his own request.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The under mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—
Col W G Wood, of the S C, on furlough on private affairs for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.
Lt-Col R B Kennedy, of the S C, Special Ex Engr for Wynaad, on furlough on private affairs for six months, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras or Bombay.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon the GOVR in Council is pleased to make the following alteration of rank and appointment, subject to H M's approval:—
Depy Surgn-Genl George Smith, M D, to take permanent rank from the 1st March 1875.
Depy Surgn-Genl, with temporary rank, William Judson van Someren, M D, to be Depy Surgn-Genl with permanent rank, from the 29th March 1875, to complete the establishment.
These arrangements caused the appointment of Surgn-Maj George Mackie, M D, L R C P E, notified in G O G No 123, dated 23rd Feb 1875.
The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:
Maj G E Fryer, of the S C Depy Comr, 3rd grade, British Burmah, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark fr m Rangoon.
The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe:—
Maj J A Ellis, S C, Commandant Nair Brigade, Arrived at Bombay on the 19th May 1875.
The following appointment and promotion are made in the Madras Volunteer Guards:—
Mr George Terence Montgomery, to be Ensign in No 5 Company.
Ensign Ambrose Miller Hooper, Lt, to Fill and existing vacancy.
The following promotion is made in the Medical Dept:—
Passed Hospital Apprentice Henry Henderson, to be 2nd-Class Asst Apothecary, from the 7th May 1875, to complete the establishment.
The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:
Capt G C Cooper, Infantry General List on furlough on medical certificate for eighteen months, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

We have endeavoured, in compiling this Record, to make it as complete as possible; and with this object in view we have prefixed to the report of Mulharrao's Trial an Introduction giving a sketch of the history of Baroda from the conquest of the State by the Mahrattas under Peelajee Gaekwar down to the deposition of Mulharrao. In the Introduction is embodied the chapter of Mr. Aitchison's work (*Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds*, Vol. 6) describing the relations between the Gaekwars and the British Government from the accession of the dynasty founded by Peelajee down to the closing years of the reign of Khunderao.

We have also included in the publication the material portions of the Report of General Meade's Commission of 1873, which has not yet been published in India, although the recommendations of that Commission have been made the ground of the action taken by Her Majesty's Government in dethroning Mulharrao.

Our short hand report of the proceedings before the Commission of 1875 is much more full than any that has appeared elsewhere; and the notes both of the evidence and of the speeches of counsel have been carefully revised.

The Reports of the Commissioners of 1875, the Resolution of the Government of India, and the several Proclamations issued by the Government of India with reference to the poisoning case, are all given in full; and we believe that the Record contains all the official documents necessary to illustrate the history of the Revolution recently accomplished at Baroda.

OPINION OF THE PRESS.

(Indian Statesman, Calcutta:)

THE installation of the Gaekwar's successor having been successfully accomplished, it is to be hoped that a long era of peace and prosperity may ultimately reconcile the people of Baroda to the deplorable loss they have recently sustained. If they stand in need of present consolation, however, we think we cannot do better than recommend to them the purchase and perusal of a compilation, entitled "The Trial and Deposition of Mulhar Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda," which has recently issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press. In this work, which is neatly bound and well printed, they will find the golden words of the great Ballantine recorded in a more convenient form than that of a newspaper supplement; and they will further have the advantage of perusing an excellent summary of events in Baroda since the State came under the dominion of the illustrious Gaekwar dynasty, up to the 22nd May 1875, when Sir Richard Meade read the Proclamation bestowing the succession on the Khanderáh line. To the full Report of the Proceedings of the Commission of 1875, and the Government Resolution thereon, is prefixed the Report of the Commission of 1873, which prominently notices many of the acts which established Mulhar Rao's claim to the love and gratitude of his faithful subjects.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

COCHRANE—MAITLAND.—May 29th, at Mahableshwar, by the Rev. H. Pace, LL-Colonel Hugh Stewart Cochrane, V C, Royal Fusiliers, to Mary Arden, second daughter of Gilbert Maitland, Esq., Deputy Surgeon General, Poona.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

YOUNKER.—May 31st, at Salem, the Rev. Augustus Younker, aged 61 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1875.

"THERE being several vacancies for subaltern "officers in the Native Cavalry, the Commander-"in-Chief is pleased to make known that lieute-"nants of the Staff Corps, desirous of transfer "to that branch of the Service, should apply "through their respective commanding officers." We quote from a General Order dated Poona, 19th May, 1875, and would invite attention to the apparent failure of the Staff Corps to provide even officers for what was once upon a time perhaps the most popular and coveted Service any young officer could enter. In the Company's days it was a question whether the Civil Service, the Engineers, or the Irregular Cavalry, offered the most attractive career for the *protégé* of a Director, and it was only at the expenditure of much "interest" at Army Head Quarters that a cadet who had been sent out for other branches of the Public Service could obtain the much desired appointment to a native cavalry regiment. But now—and well may the old leaders of Irregulars cry Ichabod!—it has positively come to this, that the Commander-in-Chief has to advertise in Army Orders for the young men he wants, and has evidently a difficulty in finding the right sort, since if is said there are "several vacancies" in what were, and ought to be so still—our *corps d' élite*. However, this is a failure only to be looked for under the present loose system of finding officers for the Staff Corps first and the Native Army afterwards. The whole system—if system it can be called—is deservedly unpopular with young officers, and is a curious parallel of the enlistment difficulty at home—only that here the trouble is to find officers and in England to find men. We do not know who it was that first hit upon the brilliant idea of passing young officers through British regiments as a training school for the Native Army, but whatever his name, he deserved a fool's cap and bells, we think, as the proper acknowledgment of his intelligence. The conditions of service in the British and the Native Army are so very dissimilar, that it is surprising that the notion could have ever been carried into effect; still more surprising that it should be permitted to continue as a thing that is institutional. If we are not greatly misinformed, the young officers of British regiments who think of electing for the Staff Corps are often laughed out of the intention, while those who have the moral courage to elect for Indian Service are too often regarded as mere intruders at their messes, and as persons whose room is considered far preferable to their company. Unluckily, the native regiment, as it is, offers a capital butt for the satire of the officers of the sister Service. The messes without diners, the corps without bands, the sepoys without officers, and the discordant relations, sometimes, of little regimental societies packed away in some jungle stations, all offer fair marks for ridicule, and a young Sub-Lieutenant must, indeed, have an old head on young shoulders if he is not prejudiced against the Native Army by all the banter he hears on the subject. Our impression is that this prejudice is so strong that there would be no recruits for the Staff Corps at all if civil employ was abolished for its members; in short, it is only the prospect, or at least a hope of civil employment, that induces young men to leave British regiments for the Staff Corps. There is an occasional instance of a young infantry officer becoming enamoured of the uniform and the horse flesh of the Native Cavalry, but these instances are getting more and more infrequent for a variety of reasons, of which the State will not or cannot take cognisance.

There is an aversion for Indian life now that has much to say to the matter. Years ago many young men sought the Indian Service because it enabled them to marry and live with some comfort on pay and allowances; but it is really no exaggeration to say that now a married man under the rank of Field Officer can scarcely keep body and soul together upon his pay, and that too, in a climate, we must remember, where luxuries become necessities. No young officer, knowing the prices of the period, and their proportion to pay, now cares to cumber himself with heavy debts and a wife for many years to come, and the consequence is that Indian Service has lost one of its principal attractions to a poor man—the facility in former years it afforded to marriage. The absence of all *esprit de corps* in the Native Army, with the grumblings of its members about supersession, and one thing and another, serves also, no doubt, to render Indian Service distasteful with young officers of British regiments; and there is further the pretty general impression, that the Native Army is out of favour with the State, and consequently not the best Service in the world to do well in.

Abolish, we repeat, that civil employment which bolsters up the Staff Corps just sufficiently to prevent its collapse, and we think that advertisements such as we quoted above will not only increase in quality and quantity, but that we may even see the Commanders-in-Chief with recruiting ribbons in their hats striving in vain to lure Sub-Lieutenant Green to take the shilling, or—we crave his pardon—the rupee. Perhaps, even for this matter only, it would be best to abolish that monstrous system of civil employment for military officers we have often condemned. The abolition would, at least, put an end, once and for ever, to the sham of the Staff Corps as a reserve for the Native Army, and it would enable the Government to set about creating a new Addiscombe wherein young men would receive a special and appropriate training for the Indian Service. We have heard it said with an air of some authority, that the Cooper's Hill College was made, in a measure, an experiment with this end in view, and that Lord Salisbury proposed, should the college succeed, to found two more for the Civil and the Military Services of this country; but, however that may be, we think there is no question about a Military College being an absolute necessity to the requirements of the Native Army. It is only through such an institution as this that the State can hope to revive the spirit that formerly animated the Native Service, and it is only with its assistance that the public can look to obtain the right stamp of man for Indian troops. Somehow or other it has come to be thought in India of late years that any man is good enough for the Native Army, but it was not always thought so, although, no doubt, a similar feeling prevailed and demoralized the Service in the years of peace preceding the collapse of the old military organization in 1857. Indian history tells us that it was the noble qualities of the Indian officer of other days that insured our success in many an important battle, whereas, in the few instances of disaster on record, we believe it will be found that they were always due to the want of confidence of the sepoys in their officers. We do not say that this confidence is altogether absent now, but we *do* say this—that it is impossible that the training the young officer now receives for the Indian Service can be to his or the public advantage. Nor can we do aught but condemn the system as a system under which it is pretended the Indian Army can be officered from the Staff Corps.

THE PROPOSED BOMBAY WATER COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I will now proceed to consider the project of the Bombay Water Company in its more immediate relation to this city. I have already alluded to the financial outlay the company propose to incur in order to secure the privilege of supplying us with water, and shown how they intend taxing us for the service. The immediate outlay has been shown to amount to £431,800, but this sum does not include the cost of executing the Tansa water scheme. No estimate of this scheme has been given, but it may be set down at one million sterling. Not a word is said about completing the Toolsee project, although the Company demand the grant of "a lease in "perpetuity of Toolsee"; from this I infer that the Company would be guided by its necessities in dealing with this scheme. Briefly, then, the Company propose an immediate outlay of half a million sterling, and an ultimate expenditure of one and a half million, and when Tansa is completed they will be prepared to supply the city with water at the rate of from 40 to 45 gallons per head of population. For this service they demand power "to levy water rates up to "a maximum not exceeding the maximum rates "levied by the Corporation." The rate at present levied by the Corporation is 12 annas per thousand gallons to houses and factories supplied by metre, but the law allows a maximum rate of one rupee per thousand gallons. Doubtless it is the latter rate the Company had in view, so that the word "levied" in the above quotation should be read *leviable*; we shall then know exactly what the Company means.

The supply of water by metre is only made by the Corporation in exceptional cases and where there is reason for doing so: in all other cases the rate levied is a percentage on the rental of the house supplied. Public dipping wells and stand-pipes are free. The annual water rate in round numbers is about four lacs of rupees, or £40,000. This sum is paid by about 10,000 persons, so that virtually the poor of the city are supplied with water at the expense of the rich. Economical writers have complained at such an arrangement, and have protested against it in no measured terms, and yet the arrangement stands, and not only does it stand but it has the hearty approval of the Corporation, and if a public vote on the question could be obtained there can be no doubt it would be in favour of the gratuitous supply. So certain were Government of this that when the last Municipal Act was passed and sanctioned Section XCIV. formed part of it. That section provides that "no rate "shall be charged for the supply of water from "any public well, tank, reservoir, fountain, stand "pipe, or the like, from which the public may or "shall ordinarily have drawn water without pay-"ment, and the public shall, subject to any rules "promulgated with the sanction of Government "under this Act, have free access thereto, and may "draw water therefrom without hindrance or pay-"ment of any fee whatever." The fact is, as I have stated, that a vast majority of the people of Bombay are supplied with water gratuitously at the cost of those who can afford to do so. And it is the question in all earnestness, is the projected Water Company willing to do for the poor what the people of Bombay are now doing? Experience shows that public companies have neither souls nor consciences; it may therefore be assumed that free water will be unknown in Bombay under the reign of a Water Company, but public opinion should be found willing to supply the dipping wells and stand-pipes as usual and allow the public to fetch their water free? And, indeed, they may promise this if they find they can get the concession of our waterworks in no other way, although it is much more likely that they would regard water as a household commodity like bajree bread and betlenut, and put a high market value upon it because it is essential. Still, let us suppose that the Company will supply free water as now, and let us see what will probably happen. The Company will derive all its water revenue from about 10,000 persons, and these 10,000 will have to sustain the whole burden of taxation, that is to say, they will have to submit to all the legal demands of the Company. Let us inquire into the extent of these demands, or into the power to levy water rates which the Company will acquire along with the concession of the water works.

At present there is a water income of Rs.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE APPROACHING DELHI CAMP.

SIMLA, 4TH JUNE.

It is believed that the following are the troops that will be present at the approaching Delhi Camp :—

British.—Four batteries R. H. A., six of Light Field Artillery, one Heavy Battery, one Mountain Battery, three regiments of Cavalry and ten regiments of Infantry.

Native Troops.—Eight regiments Bengal Cavalry, one of Punjab Cavalry, one of Central India Horse, thirteen regiments of Bengal Infantry, two of Punjab Infantry, six companies Sappers and Miners.

A brigade each is expected from Bombay and Madras, and it is estimated that about 20,000 troops will be present altogether with an average strength of about 500 to each regiment.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO INDIA.

LONDON, 3RD JUNE.

The troopship Serapis, which has been selected to convey H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to India, is fitting out for his reception.

LONDON, 4TH JUNE.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Leith, Member for Aberdeen, asked whether it was intended to charge the expenses of the Prince of Wales' visit to India against the Imperial or Indian Government. Mr. Disraeli replied that it was more fitting to reserve such questions until a definite proposition on the subject was introduced.

LONDON, 4TH JUNE.

Lord Carnarvon has communicated a Despatch to the House of Lords, in which it is proposed to hold a Conference of delegates from the Colonies and States of South Africa, for the consideration of a scheme for the Confederation of the South African States.

WAR OFFICE REGULATIONS.

LONDON, JUNE 3RD

The War Office has announced the following alteration in the present mode of gaining Commissions in the Army. The successful candidates at the periodical Service Examinations shall be no longer commissioned, but must enter Sandhurst for one year's instruction as Cadets, after which time they will be gazetted if qualified.

The first examination under this system will take place in December 1876.

A NEW INDIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

Subscriptions are invited for a loan of half a million sterling for the Nizam's State Railway.

THE TELEGRAPHIC CONFERENCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, 2ND JUNE.

The Telegraphic Conference was opened here to-day.

LONDON, 3RD JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats weak.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 5¾.	
Exchange on India	1s. 9 7/16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	91¾
4½ do do	92¾
5 do do	99¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	92¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	103¾
Bar Silver	55½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes ...	£9 437,500 Dec. £125,000
Bills discounted	£22 000,000 Inc. £2 937 500
Bullion	£22 500,000 Inc. £312,500

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 4TH JUNE.

Mail steamer Venetia, from Bombay, arrived.

THE Nawab of Bahawulpur, one of the most promising young princes in India, is reported by the *Pioneer* to be unwell.

IT is stated that the Board of Directors of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, have presented the late Agent, Mr. J. Harrison, with a bonus of £2,000, for past services.

THE *Weekly Sootsman* states that the jute factory of Messrs. Wm. Birkmyre and Co., Greenock, stopped work at the end of April last, and the machinery will speedily be shipped for the new establishment at Calcutta. Most of the workers, who numbered 750, have obtained employment elsewhere.

THE truth about Mr. Fagan, of Calcutta, is given by the Calcutta *Statesman* in the following lines :—"We regret to hear that the report of the death of Mr. Fagan, late Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, has been confirmed by a gentleman who came out in the Himalaya. The lamented Judge's remains were interred at Suez."

GENERAL DALY held a grand Durbar at Indore on her Majesty's Birthday. The Maharajah Holkar attended in State accompanied with the native nobility of the State of Indore. All the high civil and military European officials were also present, with Major-General Montgomery and Staff who came from Mhow on purpose to attend the Durbar.

THE result of the appeal in the Lyell Case to the Full Bench of the North-West High Court, Allahabad, was that the Hon'ble Chief Justice's judgment was affirmed by a majority of the Court. Mr. Lyell, therefore, has to pay Rs. 3,000 damages to the widow of the goods clerk, who was killed by the explosion of the detonating powder, and all the costs of the litigation.

Vanity Fair says :—"From Nice I hear a rumour which is so refreshing that I cannot forbear repeating it. It is to the effect that Major Baccarat is about to set proceedings on foot to recover the value of the commission of which he was deprived by the ungrateful conduct of the Commander-in-Chief; but the crowning point of all is that his advocate is to be that fearless orator Dr. Kenealy. Heaven save us if Baccarat demonstrations are to be added to those in favour of the ex-butcher of Wapping!"

SINCE we last referred to the disturbances in the Deccan caused by the attacks of the ryots on the sowcars, we have heard that it has been found necessary to send a military guard of 40 troopers to Tullegaum, as the rioters were expected to loot the Court House there. Of course, since the troops arrived all has been quiet. We believe, we may state with confidence that the question of legislating for the protection of the ryots from extortionate usurers is now engaging the serious attention of Government.

WHAT can be the meaning of the remarkable announcement that tenders have been invited in London for a loan of half a million sterling for the Nizam State Railway? Is it intended to place on the London market the Nizam's proportion of the stock of the existing line from the Shahabad junction with the G. I. P. Railway to Hyderabad; or is the money wanted for the construction of the much wished-for extension of this line northwards through the mineral districts of the Nizam's dominions? In either case, we can hardly suppose that the Indian Government is trying to raise a loan of which no mention was made in the Budget; and yet for the Nizam's Government to come forward on its own account and borrow money from English capitalists is a violation of all precedent. Perhaps the astute statesman who administers the State of Hyderabad may be anxious to test, by this seemingly innocent invitation, the credit of the Nizam's Government on the London Stock Exchange, with a view to larger operations intended to develop the resources of the State, or even to supply the Nizam with the purchase money of Berar. The result of the experiment will be well worth watching.

IT may now be regarded as certain that the Prince of Wales will come to India next cold season, for we publish this morning a telegram stating that the troopship Serapis has been selected, and is already fitting out, to convey him to this country. It seems an odd selection to have set apart a troopship for this purpose, unless, indeed, His Royal Highness means to carry out the brilliant suggestion of a contemporary noted for gorgeousness of imagination, that he should bring a regiment of Life Guards with him. For the Prince and his ordinary suite a troopship will be a roomy and not very comfortable ship to travel in, for we presume that their luggage will not be so heavy when they come out as it may be expected to become before they set out on their homeward voyage. The Ministry has probably yielded to the pressing solicitation of the Prince in reluctantly consenting to sanction the expedition; and it will now very naturally attempt to make political capital out of the realization of his Royal Highness's "dream" by surrounding him with all possible pomp and ceremony. Indeed, Mr. Gladstone, in his speech on the Budget, took it for granted that the Government would introduce at a late period of the Session a supplementary estimate to provide for England's share of the expenses of this princely tour.

LOOKING over a recent number of the *Broad Arrow* it gave us much pleasure to come upon the following just tribute to Mr Scoble's admirable conduct of the prosecution in the Baroda Inquiry. Mr. Scoble displayed an ability and temper which ought not to be passed without recognition, or lost sight of amid the clouds of praise which have been showered down upon Mr. Serjeant Ballantine's head without much cause :—

Although the termination of the Baroda Commission is not likely to be satisfactory, great credit is due to the Hon. A. R. Scoble, the Advocate-General of Bombay, who conducted the prosecution. Mr. Scoble is a barrister of very high standing in India, having successively been Legal Remembrancer and Master in Equity at Bombay, before he received his present appointment. The tact and moderation which he has displayed in the recent case, however, call for special recognition. We are not aware if the unwritten law of the India Office reserves the dignity of the Order of the Star of India for retiring covenanted servants and dissatisfied Staff Corps officers, but it would certainly be a becoming tribute to the profession to which Mr. Scoble belongs, that some mark of the Queen's approval should be conveyed to an officer who has performed a most difficult and delicate task in so irreproachable a manner.

We may add that as the Advocate General's name was not mentioned in the letter of thanks issued by the Government of India to the legal gentlemen engaged in the prosecution, it seems more than probable that it is intended to confer upon him some distinct mark of honour.

THE military contributor of the *Cologne Gazette* says that in the event of a new war with France a much larger force of landwehr will be available for service in the field than was the case in 1870, when the total strength of the landwehr troops thus employed did not exceed that of 2½ corps d'armée. The movable landwehr battalions can under the new organization be partly attached to the divisions and brigades of the regular army, while the fourth field battalions will be available for reserve and commissariat duty. These 148 battalions, which are only to be called out in case of war or mobilization, will consist of 2,664 officers, and from 118,696 to 148,296 men, with 6,000 horses, thus raising the total force of the German army when on a war footing to 1,032 battalions, 745 of which, under the new organization, 29 battalions for each of the 22 corps d'armée, would be available for service in the field. The artillery equipment of the fourth field battalions is already provided; 300 field batteries and 54 reserve batteries are set apart for them, which would allow 16 batteries, or 96 guns, for each corps. The writer adds that it is very probable that the landwehr artillery will be largely increased. As to the yearly contingent, that of the German army is far smaller than those of the Russian and French armies. According to the last returns, based on the census of 1871, the number of young men of twenty on the lists was 502,000. Of this number, 96,000 had been by mistake entered twice over, 42,000 had emigrated or had otherwise become unavailable, 14,250 were qualified as one year's service men (einjahrige), 240 were "morally disqualified," 6,000 were "totally unfit for service," 5,500 "not sufficiently fit for service," 232,000 "not sufficiently developed physically," 10,600 were exempted for family and other reasons, and 400 were in prison or under trial. The original number of 502,000 men was thus reduced to 76,000, to which were added 90,000 men who for the same reasons had not joined in previous years, making a total of 166 000 men. Of these, however, the number actually taken into the service was only 145,550—viz. 143,050 for the army and 2,500 for the navy.

A CURIOUS incident is related by a correspondent at Lucknow of the Calcutta *Indian Daily News*, of a case of hydrophobia. A gentleman, who has a beautiful orchard of peaches in full bloom, found two of his *malees* and a little boy taken suddenly very ill with spasms of an alarming nature, as they were copiously foaming in the mouth. On enquiry it was ascertained that these poor creatures had been freely indulging, on the quiet, with the peaches of a particular tree, the fruit of which was temptingly luscious. This assertion so astounded the owner that he immediately had broken off several of the said peaches, and squeezed their frothy contents into a tubular piece of glass, and subjected the crude matter to chemical analysis. The result was staggering! For a thin pale liquid floated to the top, the component parts of which contained virus of a most sanguine nature. On this, it must be admitted, extraordinary discovery being known to certain friends, it was suggested that a further and closer examination of the tree should be made. The tree being put into quarantine, *ad interim*, a few friends met one morning, and a scientific research ensued. First the bark, then the foliage [for the *fruit* nobody would touch], were all separately and closely inspected, but no intelligent result was arrived at. One, however, more gifted in fossils, suggested that the root of the tree might be exposed, which was accordingly done; and, strange to relate, the cause of the evil was found to be peaceably reposing at the bottom. The gardeners, it would seem, unknown to their master, and in their anxiety to enrich the soil, had buried a *mad* dog under the tree! As is thus averred that the poisonous matter had percolated through the soil, and impregnated itself with the sap of the tree, which was the cause of this extraordinary phenomenon. The patients, I am glad to say, were successfully treated, and all recovered. It is suggested by some wags that a tray of such exquisite delicacies might have been an appropriate addition to the recent "pummeloe" episode; and may not have cost Mulharrao so much in diamonds.

MESSRS. NICHOLS & Co., of Calcutta, in their financial circular for May have the following remarks on the new Loan :—"The official notification of the Loan, which appeared on the 13th May, occasioned considerable surprise. Whatever causes may have led to its issue at an apparently unfavourable time, it will be as well to estimate the probable consequences of the operation by comparing the state of affairs in 1869 and 1874 (when loans for similar amounts were launched) with our present monetary position. On the 16th March, 1869, when the Loan of 2 crores was announced, 4 per cents. were Rs. 95 12-0, the Bank's rate 7 per cent., its invested capital 77 lacs, and its cash balance over 3 crores. In three days prices fell 3 per cent., and before the tenders were opened on the 17th April, the rate fell to Rs. 91 4 0. The Loan was taken up at Rs. 90. Quotations rose rapidly, thereafter, and reached Rs. 94½ by the end of May. In June 1874, when the Loan of 2 crores was first announced, 4 per cents. were Rs. 104-8, the Bank rate had just dropped from 9 to 7 per cent, its investments were Rs. 1,38,00,000, the cash balance 3 crores, and the liabilities 4¼ crores. Rates declined 2 per cent, and stood at 102-14 on the 8th July, when tenders were opened. The Loan was taken up at Rs. 102 12 9. On the same day 4 per cents. were Rs. 105 4 0, then gradually declined until November, when the former rate again prevailed. On the 12th ultimo 4 per cents. were Rs. 102-8, the Banks' rate 9 per cent, its investment account Rs. 1,46,00,000, cash balance Rs. 2,60,00,000, liabilities 5½ crores. A temporary depression followed, but rates soon rallied, and reached Rs. 102-12 before the close of May. From the above it would appear that the time of issue has not been, after all, ill chosen; the loan will be doubtless subscribed for at a higher rate than was at first supposed, and quotations will probably remain firm for some time to come. In each of the above instances the loan was launched after a time of considerable pressure, and prospects of coming relief, and applications received were, in 1869 and 1874 (as they will probably be in 1875), largely in excess of the amount for allotment.

THE public of Bombay may well be puzzled to determine whether the Velsar water supplied to a good part of the town is fit to drink or not. The accuracy of Dr. Gray's report on the foulness of much of the water used by the shipping is no longer contested; for Dr. Weir, the Health Officer of the Municipality, allows that the samples tested were, with one exception, undrinkable, and "in the interests of the crews in the harbour" he urges "a thorough and searching examination of the tanks in which the water is conveyed "to the ships." There was therefore nothing imaginary in the special grievance brought to the notice of the Port Trust and the Municipality by the Chamber of Commerce; and, however anxiously the Municipal authorities may try to throw the blame on the ships and the tanks, they cannot so long as the Carnac Bunder nuisance exists feel that they are free from responsibility for any sickness caused or aggravated by bad water which may break out in the harbour. Dr. Gray, however, not only condemned the samples of water from the ships; he also distinctly declared that the samples drawn from the supply-pipe of the Crawford Market and from the main at Carnac Bunder were "absolutely unfit for drinking purposes," and from the presence in them of unduly large proportions of chlorine and ammonia he suspected that they were "contaminated with "sewage." Mr. Pedder and Mr. Walton replied to this report—"Oh, there's nothing wrong with the water. It is only a dead cat"—and now the Health Officer, Dr. Weir, says he "would best "take to condemn the worst of the four samples" of the shore supply analyzed by Dr. Gray. He quotes, indeed, against the Acting Chemical Analyzer to Government the analysis of the gentleman for whom Dr. Gray is acting—Dr. Lyon—who examined samples some four or five years ago and found larger quantities of albumenoid ammonia in the water then than there are now. This comparison, however, may only show that the water has been bad for a series of years. Dr. Weir himself allows that the time has come when it is necessary that the Vehar water should be filtered before being used for drinking purposes; and it is clearly the duty of the Municipality to act upon this opinion, so as to "set the public mind at rest once for all." We might then be sure, if the water in the Carnac Bunder main were still contaminated, that the fault did not lie with a dead cat.

MANY of our sporting readers may have wondered why "Holy Friar" so suddenly disappeared from the Derby betting, although it was one of the first favourites. The cause of the affair is this. The 24th rule of racing enacts that "all nominations are void by the death of the subscriber," and as the Rev. Mr. King, or, as he preferred to be called on the turf, "Mr. Leandes," owner of Holy Friar, has recently died, the horse was withdrawn according to the rule. The rule seems to be a very hard one, as the death of the nominator of a horse cannot affect the horse itself, which could run as well whether its nominator were off the turf or on it. Lord Rosebery, when the last mail left, was about to bring forward a motion at the Jockey Club to appoint a committee to consider the expediency of altering the rule referred to. The reason why the rule was called into existence is that nominators are liable for the forfeits of the nominated animals, while their executors are not, and no turf liabilities are recoverable at law. There is thus a good deal to be said generally in favour of the rule, although in particular cases, such as that of Holy Friar, it causes a deal of annoyance and loss to the backers of well-known good horses. In India alone, we suppose, a considerable sum of money has gone overboard in consequence of the existence of this 24th Rule. Writing on the subject the *Standard* says:—"It is certainly of the nature of a hardship that the owner of a horse—which, perhaps, he has bought at a high figure as a yearling, with valuable engagements—should lose all chance of recouping his outlay owing to the death of the breeder and nominator. It may be remembered that when Mr. Jardine's Pretender won the Derby, a rumour got afloat that Mr. Sadler, the nominator, had died an hour or so before the race, and the settling was actually suspended till the truth was ascertained. When we add to the above considerations the great disappointment to backers of a good horse which has become a prominent favourite for an important race, and the upsetting of the books of professional layers, consequent on all bets becoming void through the disqualification of a horse owing to an owner's death, it will be readily admitted that the present state of turf law on this matter is far from satisfactory. Moreover, it may be said that to prevent the first-class horse from fulfilling his engagements, and perhaps proving himself the best of his year, is of the nature of a general turf calamity."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Rangoon Mail* writing from Tonghoo on May 15, about the famine-stricken districts of Karen and the deplorable condition of the people, says:—The Commissioner of Tenasserim came up here about the commencement of February, and in company with the several missionaries made a tour through the famine-stricken district. The total absence of every thing in the shape of food, and the utter misery and destitution which met his view on every side convinced him of the truth of the reports made from time to time by missionaries, as he more than once affirmed, though, of course, in very guarded language. He acknowledged that mistakes had been made, and that error had been committed, that a vast amount of misery must have been endured, and that immediate and effectual relief was necessary, for the scarcity (*starvation* and *famine* are not official words) was now approaching its culminating point, though with deference to the Commissioner, I, with many others, am of opinion it has arrived at its culminating point nine months previously, and had sent scores to the grave and would have sent hundreds more, if the missionaries had not sacrificed the private means and the resources of their missions to discharge the moral and essential obligations to fulfil the duties of a callously indifferent Government. The Commissioner has himself obliged to give the missionaries some assurance of relief. The people were to receive seed for the present season, and each adult was to get six baskets of paddy to support him during the monsoon, every thing was to be done before the rains set in. He returned to Tounggo, and here he did something more than promise, for he called together a number of gentlemen and formed a committee for the relief of the Karens, but a committee without funds will, after all, afford but cold water comfort to the poor starving wretches. A Committee has been formed, and though at present little better than useless, has, however, done some good with the subscriptions received. It has, through the medium of missionaries, afforded relief to several thousand persons, though to what amount you will easily understand when I tell you the subscriptions received up to the present has not exceeded Rs. 1,500. To sum up the state of affairs in a few words, the Karens are starving, and as far as no possible means of getting food, the roads to the hills are becoming impassable, so that, in a short time, if even they should receive money, they will not be able, without the greatest difficulty, to come to the plains to purchase paddy. Mean while sickness is increasing. If immediate and effectual relief, such as one good Brown proposed, be not given, the mortality will be greater that it was during the last monsoons, when as many as 30 people were known to die in one village"

Vanity Fair is one of the most clever, vicious, and ill-natured papers published in England. Week after week it pours out sneers at man and womankind. Generous humour can only find its way into its pages by accident, the way being barred to all but malicious insinuations and "smart" flippant social essays abounding in ill-nature. A more dangerous periodical could not be placed in the hands of any young person whom we did not wish to grow up a habitual sneerer, incapable of sympathy with anything good on earth. When *Vanity Fair* fails to find enough in general subjects to satisfy the love of its readers for *piquant* morsels, it attacks certain individuals with regularity. One of these is Lord Northbrook. What his Lordship has done to be followed with the hate of *Vanity Fair* we do not know; but the fact is nevertheless as we say. The last number of *Vanity Fair* to hand contains the usual sneer at the Viceroy, but in the paragraph in which it is couched there are one or two subjects worth a little notice. Here is the paragraph :—

The treatment by the Indian Government and its officers of the Guicowar and his well-wishers may be in accordance with Oriental precedent and in harmony with Eastern customs, but it will scarcely be admired by lovers of fair play and justice in England. The refusal to allow the Guicowar after his deposition to communicate with Serjeant Ballantine, in order to ascertain how to arrange an appeal to the Crown, was tyrannical and illegal. So Lord Salisbury seems to have thought; for he no sooner heard of the incident than he telegraphed out an order that no restriction was to be placed on the intercourse between Mulhar Rao and his legal adviser. Still worse was the treatment by Mr. Rilis, the Governor-General's Agent for Kattywar, of a native pleader. The latter was requested by some of his countrymen at Rajcote to forward an address to Serjeant Ballantine, thanking him for his efforts on behalf of the victim of Lord Northbrook's blunder, and expressing a belief that eventually the truth would prevail. Mr. Rilis, without any inquiry into the matter, at once ordered that the pleader should not be in future allowed to exercise his profession—in other words, summarily deprived him of his means of livelihood. It will never do to allow Pro-Consuls and their underlings to cut such fantastic capers, and the sooner the Baroda business is thoroughly investigated by Parliament the better. It is impossible now to withdraw from the false position in which Lord Northbrook's want of capacity has placed us, but one act of justice is at all events open to us—i. e., the recall of Lord Northbrook. He may be a fair Under-Secretary of State, but he evidently is no statesman, and has conclusively proved himself to be unfit for the difficult post of Governor-General of India.

It occurs to us that the first part of this paragraph was sent to *Vanity Fair* from India, perhaps Bombay, and that the sneer at Lord Northbrook was added by some peculiar on *Vanity Fair's* staff who considered, perhaps, that it would never do to mention India without dragging in some appropriate abuse of the Viceroy. Mr. Rilis is of course a misprint for Mr. Peile, and it is this mistake which makes us conclude that the paragraph in question was sent to *Vanity Fair* from India. Had the *Vanity Fair* writer written the paragraph from the mention made in the newspapers of Mr. Peile's wholesome conduct towards the native pleader, he would at once, if he is in the habit of seeing his proofs, as newspaper writers generally are, have corrected "Rile" into "Peile;" but of course if the paragraph was sent by some individual in India the compositor might easily set up "Rile" for "Peile" from an unfamiliar hand, and there would be nothing to guide the editor or revisor of the proofs to conclude that "Rile" was wrong. We wonder who the *Vanity Fair* paragraphist is, not that the information would be of much value in itself, though it might indirectly furnish a clue to the Indian confederacy who have been "working" the London press. We know of some people whose handwriting is so peculiar that nothing would be easier than for a compositor to conclude from their MS. that "Peile" was "Rile"; but we scorn to make insinuations against anybody in particular; only, we would advise *Vanity Fair* to take greater precautions to make its remarks on Baroda, the Viceroy, and other Indian subjects appear to be solely the result of independent unbiassed criticism in London.

BOMBAY.

THE SMALL CAUSE COURT will re-open on Monday next, the vacation terminating to-day.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Thursday last on the body of Hearoo, woman, who committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium. A verdict was returned accordingly.

ASSAULTING A FEMALE.—F. C. Merivale, an Eurasian, pleaded guilty yesterday, before Mr. P. Ryan, to the charge of having assaulted Sophia Naryne, and was accordingly ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

COWARDLY ASSAULT.—Three Hindoos were yesterday convicted before Mr. Nana Morojee, of having made a cowardly assault on a butcher named Ismael Abdoolah. One of the prisoners was fined Rs. 20 and the others Rs. 10 each.

STEALING ORNAMENTS.—Ismael Meea having stolen three silver bangles from Syud Ally, was, on being convicted of the offence, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, on Thursday last, sentenced to six months' rigourous imprisonment.

THE EUROPEAN LUNATIC.—The case against Shumshoodeen Williams was called on remand yesterday, and the charges, which we reported in our yesterday's issue, having been proved, he was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

A DESERTER.—John Owen, the cook of the ship Pearl of India, having absented himself from that vessel on Thursday last, and thus delayed her departure for several hours, was captured and taken on board by Constable Thomas, who received the usual reward of Rs. 10.

FALSE PRETENCES.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, before Mr. P. Ryan, Cassia Bapoo was charged with having obtained a gold ornament and one rupee in cash, from Suckoo, woman, under false pretences, and was, on conviction, sentenced to three months' rigourous imprisonment.

A NOTED PICKPOCKET.—Dhondoo Gunnoo who was described on the charge sheet as above, was yesterday sentenced to six months' hard labour for having taken a handkerchief, and nine and a half annas, from the person of Bapoo Khoosnajee, by Mr. P. Ryan, before whom the charge was proved.

TORTURE.—Kulfa Govind was yesterday fined Rs. 5, at the instance of Constable Burns, for having illused his horse, on the preceding day.—Akoob Jewa, for torturing his bullocks, was fined a like amount, by the same Magistrate, Mr. P. Ryan, at the instance of Inspector Raymond, of the Mombadavie section.

A MUNICIPAL CASE.—Moosa Ebram, a resident at Parell, was yesterday fined Rs. 50, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for not having complied with a notice served on him by the Municipality—requiring him to cleanse the drain of his house, and remove a quantity of rubbish which was lying in his compound. He was also ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 5 per diem, until the work required shall be completed.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Gunnoo Sewram was yesterday brought before Mr. Nana Morojee, and charged on two separate charges, with having stolen a quantity of cloth and a turban, the property of different persons. He was convicted on both charges, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for each offence. He was then charged in company with Nursoo Luchman, with having stolen a brass lota; both prisoners being found guilty, they were sentenced to eight stripes each.

A PORTUGUESE THIEF.—Vincent Salvadore, a Goanese, was charged on Thursday last, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having stolen a variety of articles consisting of wine, handles, knives, &c., from different persons, Mr. Joseph Dias, Steward of the P. & O. Co.'s Service being the principal complainants. There were four distinct charges laid against the prisoner, on each of which he was found guilty and sentenced to three months' rigourous imprisonment, making a total term of one year.

PROFESSOR EDWIN LEGRAND.—This gentleman has just arrived in Bombay, and brings with him a voluminous collection of newspaper reports and other testimonials, from England, Australia, China, &c., &c all of which speak most highly of his abilities as public performer. We are glad to learn that he intends before leaving India, to give a few performances, on the strength of the admirable testimonials he brings with him, we are sure he will afford everyone who may witness his entertainments the fullest satisfaction.

DRUNKENNESS.—Christopher Waller, a seaman, was brought up before the acting Third Magistrate of Police yesterday morning, by Constable Thomas, and was fined eight annas, and six annas conveyance hire, he having been found lying drunk and incapable in a public place on the preceding day.—James Holland, a seaman, was brought before the same Magistrate, by Constable Goff and charged with having been disorderly while under the influence of liquor. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of one rupee.—A number of natives, almost entirely low-caste Hindoos, were also charged with similar offences, and were fined in various mitigated penalties, not exceeding one rupee.

THE APPROACHING MONSOON.—Everywhere preparations are being made for the coming rains. Noble's Victoria is being encased in her annual waterproof covering. the "Ghost" is to retire from public life after to-night, and numbers of fresh and novel styles are being exhibited for sale all over the native town. Among other preparations, it would be by no means amiss, if a cartload or two of stones were spread over the pathway, immediately in front of the Port Police Court, as during last year's monsoon it was all but impossible to enter the Court without getting ankle deep in water, and this year it will be as bad, if some precautions are not taken to prevent the recurrence of the nuisance.

THE "GHOST."—To-night will be the last performance in Bombay of this popular entertainment, which has now run a successful career of nearly twelve weeks, during which it has nightly appeared—a fact which should be more than sufficient in itself to prove its claims to the few, who have not as yet had ocular demonstration of its merits. Moreover—to-night is to be Reade's benefit, and he may very fairly claim a well filled house as the due reward of his unceasing endeavours to amuse the public. The public entertainer has many difficulties to contend with in order to win the approbation of the public, and the least return they can make is to grant him their patronage, which in Mr. Read's case is specially well deserved.

"THEM'S THE JOCKEYS FOR ME."—In a Huntingdonshire paper we perceive that Mr. W. Browtey, who is well-known in Indian sporting circles, has been purchasing property to a considerable extent, he having bought in Newmarket, for the sum of £1,470, the freehold racing establishment in the Sand Pit Lane. This establishment was formerly and for many years in the occupation of the then celebrated and successful trainer, J. Edwards, and where among many of his memorable achievements, he trained Lord Jersey's Bay Middleton, Glaucus and many other horses of great merit. The property was started at £800, and went up in two or three bids to £1,000, then rising by ten pound bids until it ultimately reached £1,470, the large audience watching the competition with much interest. We are glad, for Mr. Brewtey's sake, to see that jockeying in India is not such an unprofitable occupation after all.

THE CANARY PHENOMENON.—The *Lucknow Times* has the following remarks about the egg-laying canary of which a correspondent wrote to us not many days past :—"We may supplement this information by adding that a lady of our acquaintance in Lucknow has three canaries, kept in three separate cages, and that the whole three of these have laid eggs more than once, but never sat upon them. We cannot say whether they are cocks or hens, or whether they came direct from China; but, we know, that they don't sing. So much for ornithology on a small scale. Can none of the many singing bird fanciers of Lucknow illumine the world on this point?"

The peculiarity, however, is that the canary referred to by our correspondent does sing, and is very fine in England which we have heard also sang, and was, besides, a remarkably tame bird, passing the greater part of his time during the day outside his cage, and in the evening this same canary would sing in an undertone very sweetly by the side of the lamp in the centre of the table—a very rare thing for a canary to do. We have a long story of this particular canary but it is a somewhat sad one as its end was most tragic.

IN a recent issue we gave particulars of an attempt to poison Mr. Jacob, the medical officer in charge of the Khetty dispensary. We now learn that the assistant attached to the dispensary was tried on the above charge by the Deputy Magistrate of the district, and has been committed to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.—*Sind News.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. BOKHARA, Captain W. D. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English mails the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Lt Montgomery.
For Suez—Lt H A Sawyer.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 4th June, 4-45 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S., Ther. 85, rainfall 10 cents.

CARWAR, 4th June, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W. 1 to 2, Ther. 85, Bar. 29-96.

MANGALORE, 4th June, 4-40 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W., Ther max. 84, min. 77, W. B. 80, Bar. 29-68.

TUTICORIN, 4th June, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind moderate S. W., Ther. 94, Bar. 29-70.

VINGORLA, 4th June, 17 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. moderate, Ther. 93.

THE WATER SUPPLY TO THE SHIPPING.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

From Surgeon T. S. WEIR, the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality; to the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, through the Executive Engineer.

SIR,—In continuation of my No. 2711 of 1875, I have the honour to submit the following report on the letter of the Chamber of Commerce forwarded to me under your No. 2444 of 1875.

As regards the water supplied to the shipping by the Port Trustees, it is taken from a pipe nearly 400 feet to the north of the mouth of the night-soil pipe with which it has no connection whatever, and unless the night-soil was discharged when the tide was flowing in it could never come near where the boats lie to take in water. The position of the boats, their distance from the point at which the night-soil is discharged into the harbour, preclude entirely, in my opinion, the supposition that the water which they receive while it is passing into their tanks or during the time it remains in them while they are taking in their supply of water, could be tainted by the vapours arising from the night-soil while it is being poured into the sea and floating down the harbour. The point at which the ferry boats get their water is about 115 feet to the north of the night-soil pipe. But the pipe from which Abba Ibrahim and Sulliman Pinwance draw their supply is about 49 feet to the south-west of the mouth of the night-soil pipe. There is no connection between this pipe and the night-soil pipe. I shall not say anything regarding the course of these water pipes or the changes that have been effected in them, as the Executive Engineer is better able to speak on the subject than I am. It will, however, be observed that the pipe from which Abba Ibrahim and Sulliman Pinwance get their supply of water is to the leeward of the night-soil pipe and out of the drift of the night-soil.

This is a point of great importance in determining the question whether the water while it is passing into the tanks in the boats and standing in them during the time the boats are taking in their supply, is likely to be polluted by the odours given off from the night-soil while it is passing down the harbour.

The expression "thick with pollution" made use of in the 2nd para. of the Chamber's letter, with reference to the atmospheric conditions around the Carnac Bunder, is tended to convey a very false impression regarding the state of the atmosphere in this important part of the city. One would be led to suppose on reading it that the air was thick with particles of ardure which were floating around on all sides, and that a thick exhalation of poisonous vapours unceasingly arose from the waters of the harbour at the meeting of the night-soil with them. But such is not the case. The discharge of the night-soil into the harbour does not go on during all the hours of the day. It is not continuous, and when the night-soil is not being discharged into the harbour, I do not think that any one would venture to assert that the air of the Carnac Bunder pier was more impure than the atmosphere around any of the bunders lining the harbour foreshore. Assuming that the water used by the shipping is not perfectly pure, and yet not so impure as to cause diarrhœa amongst those drinking it, then the impurity in the water must come from one of two sources, either from organic matter having found its way into the pipe in the city, or from a foul condition of the tanks in which the water is stored and conveyed to the shipping. As regards the first, the only satisfactory way of solving the point is by a thorough and careful examination of the water pipes which has now been done by the Executive Engineer. A careful examination of the tanks in which the water is conveyed to the shipping should be made at once. Those belonging to the Port Trustees are cleansed regularly. I believe every week; as regards the tanks belonging to Abba Ibrahim and Sulliman Pinwance steps should be at once taken to ascertain whether they are fit for the storing of drinking water.

As the correspondence which has appeared in the papers on the impurity of the water may have an alarming effect on the public mind, it may not be out of place for me to make a few remarks on one or two points that have been raised in the discussion. One view is, that the water while it is passing into and standing in the tanks becomes tainted by the putrid state of the atmosphere of the harbour caused by the discharge of the night-soil into the harbour when the tide is running out for a few hours out of every 24; but this opinion may, I think, be altogether put aside as chimerical. From inquiries I have made, I find that none of the crew of the Port Trust water boats have been lately suffering or are now suffering from diarrhœa or dysentery and yet they ought to be affected if the water was so charged with impurities as to cause diarrhœa among the shipping. It would be well before attributing the diarrhœa and dysentery that is said to have been prevalent among some of the crews in the harbour to the water they have been drinking to satisfy ourselves that there were no other causes from which these diseases could have been derived. At this time of the year diarrhœa is always prevalent, and the occurrence of cases of it among the shipping is not to be unexpected nor ought it to surprise us.—I have, &c.,

T. S. WEIR, Health Officer.

Bombay, 12th May 1875.

R. WALTON, Esq., Executive Municipal Engineer.

SIR,—We beg to forward Mr. Wilson's analysis of the three samples of water sent up, A., B. and C.—

Yours, &c. G. D'EMDEN,
Bombay, 1st June, 1875. Pro Rogers and Co.

NOTE.

Sample A was taken at the bottom of Syed Abdul Raymon Street from the 7 inch main running to Carnac Bunder.

Sample B—From the same main near Carnac Bridge.

Sample C—From the 2 inch pipe for supply of native craft. M. C. MACKINNON.

1st June 1875.

R. WALTON, Esq., Municipal Engineer.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the results of my examination of the three samples of water, A. B. and C., forwarded to me for analysis.

The solid matter, chlorine and hardness are almost the same as found in the Vehar water, an analysis of which I have just made obtained from the pipe in Messrs. Rogers and Co.'s Soda Water Manufactory.

Organically considered the three samples of water under consideration are not quite so good as the Vehar water was last year about this time. Analysis made by me on June 7th, 1874, and by me on June 1st, 1875, are appended. There is a slight increase in the ammonia from albumenoid matter in the three samples as will be seen under that head, although in a very carefully made analysis by me on the 11th June 1874, the albumenoid ammonia of the Vehar water was exactly the same as found in sample A., viz., twelve parts per million.

The samples A., B. and C. were examined for organic matter after passing them through a layer of animal charcoal, with the following results :—

		Free Ammonia.	Albumenoid Ammonia
A.	Before filtering	·09	·12
	After filtering	·03	·03
B.	Before filtering	·02	·15
	After filtering	·02	·05
C.	Before filtering	·05	·11
	After filtering	·00	·03

showing that by filtration a water scarcely fit for drinking may be made tolerably good.

I am of opinion, the organic matter found in the waters A, B and C is entirely of vegetable origin, and that none of the three samples are contaminated either with sewage or decaying animal matter.

As examples of sewage-contaminated water the following may be cited :—

	Grains of Chlorine per gallon.
Well on Maidan near Crawford Market.....	11·865
" on Duncan Road	19 300
" on Paloo 9 reet	12·920
" on Mody Street	16·1 0
" Near Church Gate Street	14·910

showing that sewage

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE POPE.

(From an occasional Correspondent of the "Times.")

ROME, MAY 8.

As PIUS IX. advances in years, long beyond that limit which the Popes are warned at their coronation they shall not reach, increasing interest of course attaches to all details regarding his health, and the slightest rumour of his being indisposed is caught up, commented upon, and telegraphed to the four quarters of the globe. A very slight illness may be and often is the prelude to death, and as that of the present Pope will to some extent create a crisis in both political and religious matters, it is only natural that the least intimation of his not feeling as well as usual should lead to sensational reports. Notwithstanding, however, the telegrams sent through Reuter to *The Times* and other papers in London and Paris, there is no reason for thinking that the crisis is at hand; in fact later telegraphic intelligence of the audiences the Pope continues to give and the speeches he continues to make, will have revealed the exaggerated character of the communications sent. Pius IX. has always been subject to sudden attacks of temporary indisposition, and in the crowded ball-rooms of days gone by if a lady chanced to feel overcome by the heated rooms, she was certain of finding a friendly *Guardia Nobile* with a bottle of aromatic salts he carried in case His Holiness required its use. The groundwork of the report flashed off in haste that the Pope was in so weak a state of health as to require medical attendance, was nothing more than one of these slight attacks, caused, in all probability, by the change of season, attacks to which all, and particularly aged persons, are subject at such a time, especially considering that we have passed in the course of a very few days from wintry to summer weather. A fortnight ago we were wearing overcoats, to-day a linen suit is almost too heavy.

On the 4th the Pope felt somewhat indisposed, and intimated to Cardinal Antonelli his intention of avoiding the unnecessary fatigue of replying to the address of the French pilgrims on the following day in their own language by speaking to them in Italian; but he was sufficiently recovered the next morning to impress an English Roman Catholic Bishop, who was present at the audience given to the pilgrims, and who had not heard of his indisposition, with the conviction that he was enjoying robust health. He went through all the fatigue, it is said, of receiving a thousand persons, received of course *en masse*; of listening to a long address, and of replying to it at length in that vigorous manner which is his wont. On the 6th, Ascension-Day, he took part in the special and somewhat lengthy service of the morning, transacted all the ordinary business brought before him, and yesterday gave a series of audiences. First he received in turn three special deputations, listened and replied to them, and then passing out into the *loggia*, gave audience to about 140 persons assembled there to pay their homage to him. He passed up one side and down the other, speaking a few words to almost every individual; present he was in excellent spirits, and—as this, one of the wittiest of the Popes, often is—inclined to be jocular in many of the things he said. Having extended his blessing to those present in the *loggia*, he went into the Hall of the Countess Matilda, where some of the more distinguished persons admitted to yesterday's audience were assembled. This work accomplished, he went down into the library, descending the stairs with the agility which rather taxed the agility of some who were privileged to accompany him, and in doing so merely put the tips of his fingers on the arms of the prelates in attendance, who walked on each side. In the library he remained some 20 minutes, chatting in an animated manner with those around him. *Apropos* of the Pope's pungent sayings, at an audience a few days ago, when some persons remained silent when he addressed them and standing when they should have knelt, he said, smiling, "That last addition of statues to the Vatican collection," and passed on. What further telegrams regarding the Pope's health may have been sent I cannot tell, but I have taken particular pains to verify through more than one source the correctness or the details I have given you, for I was informed yesterday, at the time when His Holiness was giving the audiences I have described, that an application of leeches had been found necessary.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MAY 7.

REGIMENTAL EXCHANGES BILL.

DURING the debate on the Regimental Exchanges Bill, Lord Sandhurst made the following speech:—

Lord Sandhurst said it was with great reluctance he rose to address their Lordships, because, as he had the honour to hold an executive office, under the Crown, he approached the subject with considerable difficulty, and he had the misfortune to differ from the illustrious duke on the cross benches. The noble duke who had just spoken dwelt at considerable length on the dangers which beset this measure, but concluded by saying that while admitting the risks to which the discipline of the Army was exposed, he was yet prepared to vote for it. Under these circumstances he, for one, did not follow the noble duke into the lobby. This was the first time he attended with such risks that it was the opportunity of those who agreed with the noble duke by every means to oppose the Bill and, if possible, throw it out. The question did not rest on the pure but before their lordships by the illustrious duke on the cross benches. It was a question totally different in the responsibility of the military authorities. The question was one of the morality of the Army, of the loyalty of the officers—whether they should be entrusted with regard to those principles of loyalty, their profession, or should be tempted to the matter that professions for money could be purchased. In the year 1832 a great measure of reform was carried. That was the first great step in this country for giving to the people, in the true path of constitutionality, if you can call it so, a heritage. It was a declaration that the trust incurred for the maintenance of unity should not be so corrupted or so as to become a freehold, to be used for private purposes and private interests. What had we been doing under the last 40 years? Whichever Party was in power, the education of the people was proceeding in the same direction. We had seen one Bill after another which had caused the people to become more and more conscious of the absolute necessity of the thorough practical morality and discussion of public business. That was the spirit which animated the House of Commons when the people a new Charter, and when it relied the right of trying election petitions. In 1871, Parliament had been given to the people of England, so a new Charter was given to the Army of England, and under a contract was formed with the nation, by which the people were induced to tax themselves to the amount of seven or eight millions for the purchase merely of giving compensation to officers for their commissions, but, still more, of stamping out the notion that the trust incurred for the performance of it could be any more corrupted or changed so as to become a freehold for the purposes of private interest. That was the cause which alone reconciled the people of England in 1871 to pay this enormous sum. But by the Bill before the House this great principle was violated. The contract for which this vast sum was paid was broken, and it was impossible too often to repeat the assertion that private interests were not public interests, and money considerations were not those of those obligations by which every man in the public service ought to be bound. It must be remembered that in all the speeches to which their lordships had listened that evening the true distinction had been lost sight of between money paid to meet particular claims and money payments which were the sacrifices nor less than bribes. It was impossible that language could be more different than a bribe in the one case and a sum of money paid to enable an officer to proceed to the scene of action. Under the admirable system of the illustrious duke, exchanges had been regulated as far as was in his power. But admissions changed. We might not see the illustrious duke always in the position which he filled with such remarkable distinction; other men might come to fill that office with other views, and he would ask their Lordships whether the integrity of the Army, whether the morality of Her Majesty's service was to depend on the views of the individual holding the office of Commander-in-Chief? (Hear, hear.) He might, perhaps, be allowed to give an instance in his own experience. When he was a young man, a captain in a Line regiment, what happened? It was a time when, as was said, officers must either sell or sell. At the very time they were about to sell their young officers walked into the harbour in the place of ten others who exchanged—four captains and six subalterns. (Hear, hear.) Their lordships might judge of the disorganization which existed in that regiment for many months afterwards. (Hear, hear.) That occurred under the great Duke of Wellington. He was talking of the year 1844, when war was threatening in India, and then the regiment to which he belonged, within a few months after its landing, found itself in the presence of the enemy; and those to whom he had actually exchanged from a regiment which in a brief period was engaged on the frontiers of India. He was only too well able to confirm what had been stated so emphatically by lord Clyde when he declared the facilities given to officers to exchange when they were in dangerous foreign climates. If there was one thing which destroyed discipline more than another it was when a regiment was on a distant frontier, when perhaps every third man was down, and when officers left their men to sicken while they sought healthier or more comfortable quarters. Were not such officers open to the same imputation as though they were actually guilty of misconduct? He did not mean to say that such things occurred. (Cheers.) But if this Bill passed, such temptations would be put in the way of officers that we must expect the weak ones sometimes to yield to these temptations. He said this advisedly, after long experiences of the way in which men did yield to temptation under these circumstances. It was matter of history that during the Peninsular War the Duke of Wellington was exposed to great difficulties from this cause, and was obliged to take measures to coerce the weak men among the officers. He appealed to every officer who had been in command or had held high Staff appointments, whether the great difficulty was not to keep regiments complete and retain the officers when what might be called the honour and glory had passed away. But when the honour and glory had passed away, the most difficult, if not the most dangerous, part of the service often remained, and by committing themselves to the principle involved in the Bill, their Lordships would render it possible for officers to avoid this part of their duty. (Hear, hear.) It was said that the officers of the Army were generally in favour of the measure. But they were officers who had been brought up in the Purchase system, and who might be said to be saturated in Purchase. As a rule, the officers desired to return to the Purchase system; and though he believed that the Government were as hostile to the re-introduction of this system as noble lords on his side of the House, they had forgotten the motives by which the human mind was in general swayed, and by that forgetfulness had laid themselves and the Army open indirectly to the re-introduction of something like Purchase. (Hear, hear.) It was contended that no possible money profit could arise through Exchanges. Now he would give two or three instances by which it would appear that appointments, if not commissions, might be directly bought. It sometimes happened that colonels wished for service in India for the purpose of achieving a brigadier generalship, which not only carried the command of a brigade, but very considerable allowances. Now it was quite worth the while of a colonel at home to give £7,000 or £8,000 to a colonel in India if, by reason of his seniority on arriving in India he could see his way to the command of a brigade. Thus, he would buy through an agent not a commission, but that which would be of still greater importance to the State—the reversion to the post of brigadier-general in India. Then take the case of the Guards or a heavy cavalry regiment. The *prestige* of the Guards carried great weight, and the officers enjoyed more solid advantages by remaining in London with their families and friends. Suppose a young man, 30 years old, were tired of London life, and proposed, by and by, to retire from the Army altogether, having no objection, meanwhile, to visit India. The value of a commission in the Guards, ten or 20 years hence, as compared with one in the Line was problematical; but it was possible that an officer in the Guards who had not paid a shilling for his commission might, by the time he became captain, if he chose to exchange to India, acquire a property worth £3,000. Would not this be permitting sale and barter, especially as the Secretary for War had determined to know nothing of the prices given, and to ignore the question of money, though it was really a question of money from beginning to end? (Hear, hear.) If the Guards were to be excepted from the operation of the rule of Exchanges into the Line, their lordships ought to be informed of the intentions of the Government. He was aware that under the administration of the illustrious Duke Exchanges between the Guards and the Line had been discouraged; and he greatly admired this policy, because by such Exchanges the position of many of the older officers in the Line was prejudiced. He believed that for many years past the Exchanges between the Guards and the Line had not exceeded one per annum.

The Duke of Cambridge.—There has only been one for each of the seven battalions of the Guards during the last ten years.

Lord Sandhurst said that if the Bill passed, he did not see how if officers in the Guards asked for an exchange, they could be excluded from the privilege any more than officers in Line regiments; and if so, Parliament would have secured to them a property of considerable value which they would be able to dispose of under the Bill. (Hear.) The same thing would happen in heavy cavalry regiments. These regiments were not sent abroad. Therefore, a subaltern just appointed to a heavy cavalry regiment by the time he became a captain would be able to dispose of a property of considerable value if he chose to exchange for India; and this through no fault of either officers or agents, but simply as a logical consequence of the Bill. (Hear, hear.) A great deal was said in 1871 in consequence of the Bill proposed by the Government of the day about the mind of the Army being unsettled, but now, after the lapse of only four years, we were again landed in a discussion of the principle of that measure. This, in his opinion, was a result greatly to be deplored. He could use no term less strong. That the present Bill would not pass he entertained no doubt, but still noble lords opposite ought to recollect that the question would not be settled by the passing of this Bill, and that when the Party now in Opposition were again on the other side of the House the question would certainly be re-opened even if could be shown on the most indisputable ground that the evil consequences they now feared had not been brought about. It had seldom been his lot to speak on a subject which had given him more pain than this. He was aware that he was opposing the wishes of the great majority of the officers of the Army. This war, of course, a disagreeable position to occupy; but it was his firm conviction that time would show that the concession now asked for would be the greatest wishes would be the greatest mischief and the greatest injury which had ever been done to them. (Cheers.)

The Duke of Cambridge said his noble friend had made a very serious statement with regard to officers exchanging in order to avoid dangerous service. He could not leave such a question unchallenged, and, therefore, he hoped his noble friend would, by naming the regiments, and giving the date of the occurrence, afford an opportunity of seeing how the matter really stood. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Sandhurst said the affair occurred in the year 1844.

The Duke of Richmond thought the noble lord ought to state the name and the number of the regiment, the officers of which he had described as exchanging in order to avoid a dangerous service, or else withdraw the assertion that in any regiment in Her Majesty's service any number of officers had at any time exchanged from a dangerous service, leaving the men to sicken and die as the noble lord said they did. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Sandhurst, in reference to the question as to what regiment was supposed to have shrunk from dangerous service, was understood to say that he had been most particular in stating that the officers were doubtless unconscious of the war that actually broke out. He was talking of what occurred some 33 years ago when sailing ships took regiments round the Cape. It was impossible for the officers to know what was before them, but it was well known to the authorities that the regiments to which he alluded left this country in consequence of the difficulties which were threatening. In the course of a year and a half after those regiments left England they were engaged on the north-west frontier of India.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday May 11,

On the motion for going into committee on the Regimental Exchanges Bill, Lord Sandhurst said that he wished to remove some apprehension which apparently had arisen with regard to some remarks which he offered to their lordships during the recent debate on the second reading. It had been said out of doors that he had attacked the mode in which the affairs of the army were being administered, and had also reflected upon the honour of some of the officers formerly connected with it. Both of these imputations he begged to refute in the most direct terms. He did not attack the administration of the army at all, but he illustrated what he said by referring to the administration in the time of the Duke of Wellington, and he said that as long as he was a young officer his regiment was ordered to India. At the time the exchange system was very prevalent, and in that regiment there were four new captains and five subaltern officers. That was a great freedom of movement. In August, 1844, it became necessary to send three battalions of infantry to reinforce the British army in India, on account of the disturbed state of the country, and the apprehension both of a war and of a mutiny. At that time circumstances were known to the officers of the regiments, who exercised a right they had, and he did not make the slightest insinuation against any one of them. (Cheers.) He asked the noble duke opposite not to consider that he had a monopoly in his assertion of the high honour of the army. During forty years he (Lord Sandhurst) had been connected with the army, and its honour and that of the officers of the regiments was as dear to him as to any man. (Cheers.) Those who sat on those benches had been accused of introducing an ideal system into government, but if they had done so it had been from the highest motives. (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of Richmond said that as the noble lord had alluded directly to him, and had taken up the line as if he had made use of expressions assuming a monopoly of the honour of the army, he must say that he had never done so; but he had every right to have a keen feeling in matters affecting it—for his father fought and bled with the Duke of Wellington, and his grandfather distinguished himself at Waterloo, whilst many of his most intimate friends and relatives were officers in different grades at the present time. (Hear, hear.) He had a perfect right, therefore, he conceived, to feel very keenly on the subject of the army; and it was because of that feeling he had put a question to the noble lord—and he was glad he had done so, because it had led to the explanation of to-night. He accepted the noble lord's remarks that he did not intend to make any imputations on the officers of the regiment referred to; but if his observations meant anything, it was that the officers exchanged on account of their being called into a dangerous service. Precisely the same kind of thing would have happened under the arrangements of his noble friend opposite. (Hear, hear.) His grace proceeded to say that the noble lord had certainly spoken most disparagingly of the officers—indeed, he had libelled them—and his remarks certainly were not such as could have been expected from a general officer on full pay, and holding a distinguished commission. (Cheers.)

Earl Granville hoped it would not be considered necessary to prolong the discussion. He thought that his noble friend was quite right in making the explanation, for there was an impression abroad that he had attacked the honour of the army; indeed, it was due to himself, as an old and experienced officer, that he should do so. They were all equally sensitive of military honour, but when they were discussing questions of discipline and the future of the army, it was quite competent to any noble lord to use arguments referring to the existence of any particular system, and illustrate its inconvenience, without intending to cast any reflections on the officers.

The bill then went through committee.

In the *Times* of 14th May appears the following explanatory letter from Lord Sandhurst:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—When divested of rhetorical flourish and sophism the real question remaining between the Duke of Richmond and me is this. Is it wiser and better, more conducive to the discipline, and therefore to the honour of the regimental officers, to save them from the pecuniary temptations to which other professions are not exposed, or is the discipline of the regiments enhanced and the honour of the service rendered more secure by stimulating a process of exchange which positively invites and presses the officers to forget that the sentiment of duty should be paramount in their minds?

To the Prime Minister words are attributed in Parliament by which this sentiment is absolutely put out of sight, the convenience and content of the Regimental Officers, according to a rule of private interest, being, in his opinion, the only considerations worth attending to. I listened in vain to the speeches of the Earl of Derby and of the Marquis of Salisbury in the hope that they would afford some qualification to such views.

I confess, with regard to my experience of the British Army, those views are new to me; and it is my earnest wish they may long remain strange to the vast majority of the officers. But I cannot conceal from myself that a heavy, and enormous responsibility has been assumed by the War Office in its promise to steam the results of its oblivion of the first principles on which Her Majesty's Service should rest. For whatever may be said to the contrary, this last effort at legislation, the Army Exchanges Bill, leads directly to the consummation of that hypothetical case of reluctance and slackness in the performance of the most important and most painful duties the conception and expression of which, most unreasonably as I think, gave offence to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, if the value of the principle involved be fairly estimated.

I will, in conclusion, venture to say that, although the Opposition in the both Houses of Parliament have as was to be expected, failed to enforce their views by the rejection of the Bill, they have at least greatly strengthened the hands of the proper authorities for the framing and execution of strict regulations in the sense desired by the Duke of Cambridge, as we have been graciously informed by his Royal Highness.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

SANDHURST.

18, Grosvenor-gardens, May 13.

THE BESSEMER STEAM SHIP.

(*Standard*, May 10.)

SINCE the first announcement of Mr. Bessemer's invention of a swinging saloon, which was to do away with the horrors of sea-sickness and to render sea travelling not only bearable but pleasant to those most susceptible of *mal de mer*, the public have regarded every step towards the completion of the trial ship with keen interest. Full publicity was given to the subject by the press. The model, which was considered by the friends of the inventor to demonstrate the ease and certainty with which the floor of the cabins and the deck above could be kept horizontal, however great the rolling of the outside shell, was fully described, and the peculiarities of the ship herself have been so fully detailed that it is unnecessary here to enter upon them at any length. We need only say that the saloon is swung upon pivots in the outer shell and is so worked by levers that its floor should remain perfectly level, however the ship may roll. The assertions that this desideratum would be attained, and that henceforward the sea would, at any rate between England and France, be robbed of all its inconveniences and terrors, were, previous to the launching of the steamer, generally believed. When, therefore, the ship was once launched there was much curiosity to hear the result of her first sea trial. The directors judged, however, that it was better that a principle involving so great an innovation should be tested privately, and accordingly, when she went out from Hull, and upon her trip down to the Thames from the north, only a few private friends of the directors were on board, and no public statement was made of the results of the trial. It transpired, however, that the swinging apparatus was not in complete working order, and that some trifling modification and alteration in the mechanism was found to be necessary. Some three weeks since a private trip was made from Greenhithe to Calais, and again rumour said that the trial was merely made to ascertain the speed and handiness of the ship itself, and that the swing apparatus was still incomplete. When, then, invitations were issued to a large party of friends of the directors, of scientific gentlemen, and others interested in the success of the experiment, and to the representatives of the press, great interest was felt in the result of the long-expected trial. If successful, the example was sure to be followed, at any rate in vessels built to carry large numbers of passengers for short distances, and two ships like the Bessemer would suffice for the Channel traffic. That sea-sickness would be quite done away with was not certain, for although the swinging saloon would obviate all roll, it would not at all affect the pitching motion. The ship, however, had been designed especially for easy motion: her very great length and breadth, the pilge keels, and the position of the engine, well forward in the vessel, were all specially calculated and adapted to reduce her pitching and rolling to a minimum, especially in the short chopping seas between Dover and Calais. It was hoped, then, that the great size and the peculiar form of the ship would, with the action of the oscillating cabin, reduce the motion as nearly as possible to zero.

The invitations for the trial trip were issued by the Bessemer Steam-ship Company, the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, and the Northern Railway of France. These invitations included a trip to Paris and back in addition to the main object of being present at this most interesting experiment, and nearly three hundred acceptances were received by the company. The party assembled at Victoria Station, whence they were despatched by a special train at a quarter to nine. Among those present were the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Clarence Paget, Earl Fortescue, Lord Hobart, Hon. Lord King, Sir Daniel Gooch, M.P., Count Adelberg, Mr. C. Wynne, M.P., Mr. Massey Lopes, M.P., Mr. E. Reed, M.P., Mr. J. Pender, M.P., Mr. H. Edwards, M.P., Sir Spencer Robinson, Sir William Palliser, Sir Philip Rose, Major Beaumont, M.P., Captain Rich, C.B., Mr. Tyler, Board of Trade, Mr Forbes, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Bessemer, Sir Jas Anderson, &c. The morning was thick, and the rain was falling in a light mist, but the wind had blown half a gale during the preceding night, and as it was hoped and believed that the sea would be found to be sufficiently rough to afford ample trial the new invention. Upon reaching Dover, however, it was found that the wind had quite subsided in the night, and that a heavy fog lay up the water. The sea near the shore was almost calm, but it was thought that the gale of the day before would have left rough water in the middle of the Channel. Those who had not before seen the Bessemer steam ship were struck with her peculiar shape and immense size. In appearance she resembles more nearly one of the iron-clads of the Devastation class than any other floating thing. The hull itself lies very low in the water, and above it the cabins rise. The accommodation for passengers is admirable. The large central saloon is well fitted up and very prettily decorated, the deck cabins are at once comfortable and airy, and the upper deck affords plenty of space for promenading. Altogether the contrast to the other steamers at present running between the Channel ports of England and France is very great, and irrespective of her peculiarities of construction she will be a vast improvement, and will greatly mitigate the discomforts of the passage. The swinging saloon was found alongside the pier, and a large number of persons had congregated to witness the start. There was a short delay after the arrival of the train, but at 11.15 she started upon her trip, and to the great satisfaction of every one got out of the fog before she had gone a mile from shore. Some such consolation was in fact needed, for a terrible damper had been thrown upon the spirits of the party at discovering just as the steamer left port that she oscillating apparatus was not in use. As it was purposely and only to witness the working of this oscillating machinery that the party had assembled the disappointment at this news was keen and deep. Had it been announced beforehand that the machinery was not yet in readiness for working the oscillating apparatus but a small number of those present would have given up perhaps important avocations to go over in what was in fact the trial trip of an ordinary steamer, and in that case those present would have appreciated more warmly than in their disappointment they were disposed to do the really good points of the ship. She is large, well appointed, comfortable, and, judging from her performance on Saturday, very easy in a sea-way. Of course, before any decided opinion upon this last point can be formed she must be tested in a Channel gale; but it would appear probable, to say the least, that she will be far more steady and will make much better way than do the small boats now running. Her speed is satisfactory without being anything extraordinary. The trip was performed in just an hour and a half, being an average of thirteen knots. A variety of reasons were alleged for the non-working of the oscillating apparatus. Judging from the report which have transpired of the previous trips, it would appear that thus far it has been found impossible to work the saloon so as to meet the changing action of the vessel's motions. Certainly the men at the levers can keep the saloon horizontal whatever the angle at which the ship rolls is unquestionable, if the rolling be perfectly regular and steady. To point of fact it is neither regular nor steady, and we can imagine the difficulty of working the levers so as to keep the floor horizontal in spite of every sudden roll, jump, or shift of the vessel must be very great. Whether the difficulty will ever be got over we know not, but even if the oscillating portion of the ship be, as it was on Saturday, screwed permanently to the main body of the hull, she will be an immense improvement over the existing steamers, if, and it is a very important "if," if she does not draw too much water for Calais Harbour, and if she answers freely to her helm. The first point is a question of measurement, but it is doubtful whether the Bessemer could enter Calais Harbour at a low spring tide. The second point, namely, her readiness to answer her helm, which has before been doubted, received a rather unsatisfactory solution on Saturday. The steamer entered the mouth of Calais Harbour at a good rate of speed, the tide was high, and there was no reason for hesitation. After crossing the bar she was naturally eased a little, for with a steamer of this size it would be dangerous to run up the harbour at full speed; but directly she was eased the cross current took her head round, the helm seemed powerless to keep her straight, and she made a bee-line way still on her, she charged right at the south pier to the consternation of the passengers watching her course. There was a hasty flight aft of those who were standing in the bow of the ship, which was fortunately cleared before the steamer struck the pier. Every one instinctively braced himself for a shock as the vessel bore down upon the pier, but the weight and impetus of the vessel were so great that the collision was less felt on board than might have been anticipated. Then the sea ran past, and was snapped in two. Upon the pier the results of the collision were extraordinary. The massive timbers were snapped off like pipe stems, and the whole fabric came crashing down like a house of cards. As the vessel still pressed on the pier-station extended, and she was only brought up. Had this accident occurred when the vessel was in command of a stranger the occurrence would naturally have been laid to his ignorance of the currents. The ship was, however, under the command of Captain Piddock, the oldest and most experienced commander in the packet line. As this officer has been going in and out of this port nearly every day for the last 20 years, it is certain that it occurred from no ignorance upon his part of the strength of the current, or of the true course which he should have steered. It must therefore, until evidence of some other cause be brought forward, be assumed that the accident was due to want of steering power. It is evident that currents have a great effect upon a very long vessel like the Bessemer; and that if, as in the present instance, they catch her just as she is losing way her steerage power is altogether inefficient to keep her straight. Short boats or vessels answer to the helm far more readily than do long ones, while upon long ones the current has most effect. It is a matter for the consideration of the constructors of the ship whether they can remedy this defect; but as it is stated that upon her last trip to Calais she narrowly escaped a similar accident, and as the ship is being in excellent hands, she has done a good deal of damage, and has had a narrow escape of wreck, it is scarcely probable that she will, as had been intended, be at once put upon the line. Fortunately she received but slight damage, and this fact speaks volumes for the strength of her construction. The strong currents across the mouth of Calais Harbour add greatly to the difficulty of the navigation, and those most acquainted with them have always had doubts of the possibility of very long vessels being used here, unless indeed they had an extremely small draught of water. It is apparent to the least scientific person that a current striking the side of a very long vessel whose keel is only a foot or two above the bottom has no mode of escape, and must press the vessel sideways with almost irresistible force. The greater the speed at which the vessel is travelling, the less the power of the current, but at the mouth of Calais Harbour a high rate of speed is impossible. It is, of course, quite within the resources of naval science to add largely to the rudder power of the Bessemer, and so place her beyond the chance of the recurrence of a similar accident. If the company resolve to effect any alteration in this way before putting her upon the line it is to be hoped that they will succeed in getting the portion of the ship which has caused her to be regarded with so much interest into working order, and that the oscillating saloon will turn out as great a success as was anticipated by its inventor.

Many of the passengers returned at once in the mail, which left shortly after the arrival of the Bessemer, while the rest, after partaking of lunch, started for Paris by special train. They will return to-day.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE

PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 90,000

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MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class, and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran

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Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

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Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

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The "ROYAL" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1869 ..... £ 76,925
Do. 1873 ..... £306,690
Do. 1874 ..... £316,833

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, scale on the borders also covered

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AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

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WHOLE WORLD RATES OF PREMIUM.
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, SOLE INVESTMENT.
FIXED MINIMUM SURRENDER VALUE,
AND NO LAPSING OR FORFEITURE OF INSURANCE.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
4, HORNBY ROW.

Statement of Life Business effected up to 31st December, 1874.

Policies in Force.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premium Income.	Life Assurance Fund.
	£	£	£
England 1,038	4,63,374	10,722	34,122
India 311	4,05,414	19,378	21,155
Canada 234	77,707	3,206	2,338
Total 1,583	£9,46,515	£43,306	£57,615

The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance and of residence in any part of the world.

TRUSTEE:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE BOMBAY.—W. LOUDON, Esq.
BANKERS:
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Agent for Bombay.
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Total assets held for Policy-holders at date £2,25,000, annual premium income over £50,000.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

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